



Even as the Least of These Anglo-French Round Table Dauntless Officers in Blue

Trying it on the dog—We call her "Patch." She lately came to us by way of the Angell Memorial in Boston. She's an Irish terrier of proud pedigree. She took to the children immediately, but it was several days before she would descend to get chummy with the elders. I knew the ice was broken when, dozing in my chair this week, I became conscious of a pair of bronze forefeet on my knee, two sharp ears cocked impudently, a pair of extremely kind and indescribably appealing eyes looking into mine, and a voice of a companionably growly timbre speaking to me. "Listen, boss," said she, "I've decided you're not a bad egg, so I'm going to stay on with you—sort of keep an eye on the children and watch the house. So how about writing a little notice about me? Be kind to 'Anno's Week?' "Huh," I mumbled, "so be it, I'll pen a line." "Arrah, me lad," responded Patch, lapsing into her native brogue, "thin tis me that'll kiss yer hand."

And, sure enough, when I roused from my drowse there was Patch nuzzling my limply dangling palm. I knew then that the entire cordial had been established. And so: "Friends, this is Be Kind to Animals Week. It is a week in which you are urged to recall the privilege of passing along the kindness, compassion, protection, supply that has been vouchsafed to you from a higher power, and by sharing and expressing, reveal your own sense of gratitude. May it be as great as that of the animals you aid."

They Call It "Talk"—Britain and France, speaking broadly, meet around a dingy Downing Street council table. The conference is referred to as the "Franco-British Talks." But, while talk may have characterized much Franco-British policy in the past, conditions in Europe have made it practically certain that the present conference implies something definitely more pertinent in European affairs than mere words. Self-preservation, co-operation and to recall the privilege of passing along the kindness, compassion, protection, supply that has been vouchsafed to you from a higher power, and by sharing and expressing, reveal your own sense of gratitude. May it be as great as that of the animals you aid."

A Crust for Sessie—Britain's "elder statesman" in African affairs, Lord Lugard, proposes that Haile Selassie be given full "internal autonomy" in the Province of Gojjam "under the suzerainty of Italy." Writing to the Times, he points out that the common man considers that there's a question of principle and of British honor involved in the concessions made for a Rome agreement. He thinks the return of Sessie to Ethiopia with a new title, the blessing of the league, and the concurrence of Italy, would put an end to the organized fighting still going on against the Italians in Ethiopia, permit the reduction of heavy drains on Italy's exchequer, and eliminate many embarrassing items from the Italy-Ethiopian question. Further, a gesture of good will toward Haile Selassie might be expected to enlist support (world on moral grounds) for Churchill's policy of Anglo-Italian appeasement. A salvo for a peace prize, a sop to British conscience, a solution for Italy's costly experiment.

On a Bicycle Built for... Seven!—The old song dedicated to tandem-riding Daisy has to be revamped to fit the needs of the Lynn, Mass., police department. The town plans a police review. The police chief stands before his men. "Men," says he, "I want seven of you to ride a bicycle in the parade. Dauntless, jutting their chins ready to do or die, seven bold men and true step forward. They propose to ride one of the biggest 'bikes' in the world (Henry Ford owns a ten-seater). The contraption won't take off from a standstill, so it will be towed until 30 m. p. h. is reached. Then the volunteers will be on their own. How they propose to come to a stop, no one has suggested. Perhaps, like Ole Man River, they'll 'just keep rolling along.'"

Cabbages and Kings—As different as East and West, the twain—Henry Ford and Franklin D. Roosevelt—meet. Their meeting changes neither, but it reassures business men say: "If the New Deal ideologists and the Ford philosopher can get together, any element in business and Government can do the same." 'Tis the oil of compromise for rusty business wheels. Two suburban New York housewives start a national "women's rebellion" against government spending. They want the federal exchequer to be as competent as the kitchen cupboard. • G-Men Chief G. Edgar Hoover proposes that relief applicants be fingerprinted to designate the sheep from the goats. Someone comments that the taxpayers are the goats, but that's rank heresy. • Dr. J. Edgar Hoover, National Park Service volcano expert, designs a new instrument for aerial navigation by the stars. Soon planes will be star-gazing while they're homing in the gloaming.

He Shows Tots How the Tooter Toots



Province of Quebec Tourist Bureau
Dr. Wilfred Pelletier, Metropolitan Opera Conductor, Illustrates Playing of a Flute
At the Same Time He Explains to the Members of Montreal's Children's Symphony the Reading of a Score. Each Month More Than a Thousand Children in the Province of Quebec Attend Les Concerts Symphoniques Which He Conducts for Them
Marie Takes 'Ma' to Concert: Page 4.

Winant in Line To Become New I. L. O. Director

GENEVA, April 28 (P)—Harold B. Butler, British labor expert, announced today he had tendered his resignation as Director of the International Labor Office, to be effective on approval of the Governing Board and appointment of a successor. The I. L. O. is affiliated with the League of Nations.

Mr. Butler said he had been invited to take a university position in England and that he was completing seven years of service in the I. L. O., which he considered long enough for one man to remain in the position. The Governing Board was to meet later today for formal acceptance of the resignation and consideration of a new appointment. Officials indicated the resignation would be effective at the end of the year.

Press Held Best For Advertisers

NEW YORK, April 28 (P)—News-papers have sold and will continue to sell more merchandise than any other medium yet devised, James G. Stahlman, President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, told the New York Advertising Club today. "One of the silliest views held by some advertisers," he said, "is that the public is losing interest in the press and is turning to other media for information. 'Daily newspapers are still the primary news disseminators, and, likewise, the most powerful agencies of public opinion.'"

Mr. Stahlman said the fact daily newspapers of America have a circulation of more than 42,000,000—an all-time high—is "the best answer to those assertions reader interest in the press is on the decline."

Japanese Near Soviet Section

SHANGHAI, April 28 (P)—The Japanese Army has launched a campaign in far northwestern China, advancing toward spheres of Soviet Russian influence.

The new battle area is within 100 miles of Outer Mongolia, and is near the land routes by which considerable Russian war supplies have reached the Chinese armies.

The Japanese yesterday reported capture of Anpei, 50 miles northwest of Paochow, in Suiyuan Province, western limit of their drive into the Northwest before the heavy winter of that region closed down. Gen. Ma Chan-shan, hero of the Chinese resistance to Japanese quest of Manchuria in 1931-33, has been reported commanding the Chinese in that region. Neutral experts considered the Suiyuan drive significant in the light of Japanese desires to extend their sway over the three Mohammedan Provinces of Kansu, Ningxia and Tsinghai to halt the flow of Russian war supplies to China. The recently improved motor highway between China and Soviet Siberia traverses these provinces, and Lanchow, capital of Kansu, has been a concentration point for motor con-

Ingenious Use of Franking: And the Public Pays the Bill

WASHINGTON, April 28—An ingenious use of the Government franking privilege to assail the Wagner Labor Act has come to light here in the hands of Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska. The incident is causing renewed interest in the subject of the franking privilege, a week after the retirement of Horace Russell, General Counsel of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Representative Ralph E. Church (R) of Illinois, in accusations of law practice, a week after the retirement of Horace Russell, General Counsel of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Representative Ralph E. Church (R) of Illinois, in accusations of law practice, a week after the retirement of Horace Russell, General Counsel of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

The Post Office estimates that it lost \$1,137,440 in postage by Congressional franking last year. Theoretically, Congressmen are confined in their free use of the mails to official business, Government documents, and reports from the Congressional Record, into whose copious appendix they are entitled to insert anything fit to print. But the temptation to confuse private with public business is more than many Congressmen can resist; and borderline cases are difficult to appraise. Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont, for example, has sent out, widespread, samples of maple

Reich Experts Visit Arboretum

Through the flowering magnolia and cherry trees of the Arnold Arboretum today strolled four German dendrologists who for two weeks have been studying American horticultural methods as a basis for the new German National Arboretum soon to be established on the banks of the Rhine near Cologne.

The Germans, part of a group of 26 botanists from the Reich, arrived in this country April 13 and are concluding a whirlwind tour of the principal botanical gardens of the East. The rest of the party is in the Adirondacks. In the group at the Arboretum was Herr von Friedrich-Schroeter, President of the German Dendrological Society; Counts Kraft and Guido Henckel von Donnersmark, landowners in Silesia; and H. F. von Magdeburg, German naturalist. Herr von Friedrich-Schroeter, spokesman for the group, had nothing but praise for American horticultural methods, especially those used at the Arboretum. He approved its system of organization,



voys and planes flown from Russia. The Japanese advance, however, is still more than 400 miles from this route.

British-French Reach Accord In London Talk

Policy on Czechoslovakia
Believed Key Point
in Discussions

Gesture by Soviet

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 28—Although the brief announcement of "full agreement on all points discussed" that followed the first day's Anglo-French discussions gave no details, it is believed that Czechoslovakia was the key point in the talks. Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet were expected to stress France's obligations to Prague in the two-day talks with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax. Sir Robert Vansittart participated in the meeting as Viscount Halifax's chief diplomatic advisor. The French obligation to give assistance to Czechoslovakia in case of unprovoked attack is precise and is held to require little clarification. But what France would feel called on to do in event of the internal disturbances being fomented from outside is a different matter not specifically covered in any treaty, and is to be threshed out.

Where Does Britain Stand? The French for their part want to know exactly where Britain stands on both of these counts. Another important subject is the Franco-Soviet pact. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax are both understood to be somewhat suspicious of France's eastern hookup, but it is not expected that British statesmen will ask the French to abandon it if only because they feel certain such a request would be refused. On the other hand, the Soviet's commitment to Czechoslovakia is expected to figure in the talks. According to published details, the Soviet is not obliged to come to the Czechs' help unless France does so, too.

Russia Ready for Concessions Nevertheless from trustworthy sources the Geneva correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that France and Russia have asked Britain to reconsider its position regarding Czechoslovakia. Moscow is so anxious to obtain stronger British support for Czechoslovakian independence that it is understood that it is "willing to make all possible concessions in Western Europe, including tacit approval of the Anglo-Italian and Franco-Italian agreements and cessation of further assistance to the Spanish Government."

Moscow's concessions on these points would enable the Chamberlain Government to arrange recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia at Geneva with minimum embarrassment. It is understood that the Chinese Government—which also was disposed to obstruct Ethiopian recognition—is prepared to follow Moscow's lead in this matter, thereby depriving the present Russian majority for military supplies. It is understood that the Anglo-

method of labeling trees, and layout of grounds. The party was conducted through the miles of trees, shrubs, and evergreens which make up the Arboretum. Herr von Friedrich-Schroeter explained that the Reich Arboretum will comprise the features of American national parks, national forests, and outstanding botanical gardens. Just how large it will be he did not say, but gave the impression most of the land already had been purchased.

The Reich Arboretum, he said, has been approved by Reichsführer Hitler, and is under direction of Field Marshal Hermann Göring, head of the four-year economic plan. When the group returns to Germany, a compilation of all notes will be made before the arboretum takes definite shape. Members of the party are sailing Saturday for England, where they will visit Kew Gardens near London, before reporting back to Germany.

Picture on Page 11
P. O. Sells 1,054,488
Pictures of Washington

Intimate Message From Washington

What of the La Follettes, Senator Bob and Governor Phil? Are They
Going Back on the New Deal? Read

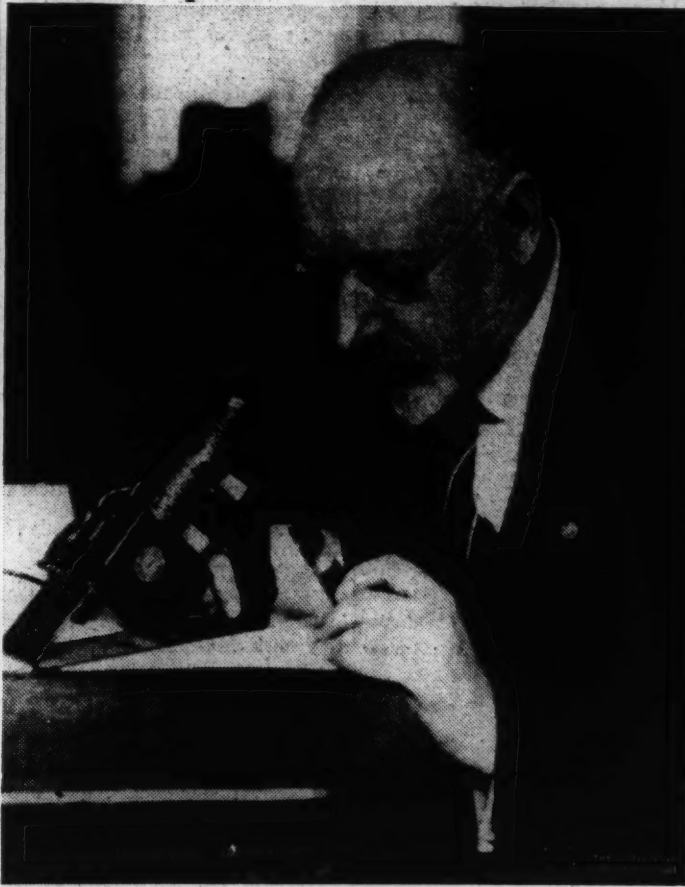
By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, April 28
The conference of Progressives in the gymnasium of the University of Wisconsin at 7:30 tonight under the auspices of the La Follette brothers is the most interesting political event of the moment and must be read in the light of the situation in Washington. As everybody agrees, political labels traditionally have little meaning in America. Republicans are liberals in one part of the country, conservatives in another. So are Democrats. The essential anomaly of the present Roosevelt majority in Congress is the combination of Liberal Democrats and "Gamer Democrats"—the conservative Southern Wing of the Party.

It is the theory on which the Madison conference has been called that these two wings will flap in 1940 on different birds, and that a realignment of parties can be achieved in which the differences between Liberals and Conservatives will be embodied in separate organizations. Mr. Roosevelt has always been friendly with the La Follette brothers—Governor Phil and Senator Bob. In 1934 in his Green Bay, Wis., speech he praised the latter, who was running on the Progressive ticket, and did not mention the other Wisconsin Senator, who happened to be a Democrat. In 1935, Phil went to Washington with plans for a big \$209,000,000 state works relief program and President Roosevelt promptly agreed to turn over \$100,000,000 of federal funds with no strings attached; but as it turned out the program was defeated by the one-vote majority of the Republican-Democratic coalition in the Madison Legislature.

They Went for a Ride Then again, Phil and Bob went with Mr. Roosevelt on a Potomac cruise last summer, and a few weeks after Governor La Follette praised the Chief Executive highly in addressing a Farmer-Labor third party group in Iowa. Meanwhile, Senator La Follette has voted with the New Deal with greater regularity than most of the Southern Democratic Senators. Stories of a rift between the third party Progressives and Mr. Roosevelt must, accordingly, be taken with a grain of salt. Two circumstances are offered to support such reports. In the first place six Wisconsin Progressives voted against the New Deal on the reorganization bill while the House recommitment, it, 204 to 198, and the margin was so narrow that the vote actually changed the result. In the second place, Phil made a series of four important speeches from Madison, leading up to the big liberal party tonight, which were decidedly critical of New Deal policies. These circumstances undoubtedly have weight. Against them it may be said that Bob worked hard

Explores Atomic Action



World Wide
Dr. Herbert E. Ives
Pathfinder in New Avenues of Natural Science

Dr. Ives tests with an "atomic clock," described at Washington before the National Academy of Sciences, as reported to provide the first experimental proofs of the existence of the hypothetical light-carrying medium, the stationary ether. In the picture, the "Chronoclinoscope," which Dr. Ives perfected, is shown. The researcher is connected with the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Allowance of arms to Spain asked by group of savants: Page 2

National Progressive Party Seen as Aid to La Follettes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., April 28—If a national Progressive Party is not initiated by the La Follettes for the 1940 election, their Progressive Party in Wisconsin faces the risk of being turned out of office, should either the Democrats or Republicans develop a landslide in the next Presidential race, according to political comment evoked by the liberal conference called here for tonight by Gov. Philip La Follette.

As a party so far limited to one State, the Progressive Party finds itself in a perplexity when caught in a national election if not in thorough alignment with either of the big parties.

In the monumental tug-of-war of a national campaign, popular sentiment in any State is very likely to be swung one way or another by the national issues. The inclination of many to vote a straight ticket is increased in a political tidal wave. The winning national ticket then automatically rolls up a large vote in State and local candidates of the same party.

Because of this chance of a landslide, it is not practicable for the Wisconsin Progressives to ask the voters to pick them in the State and recommend one of the old national parties. This is a new problem for the

third party movement in Wisconsin, turning up now for the first time since the insurgent La Follette wing of the Republican Party split off a few years ago. At the last election the Progressives were with the New Deal. But the uncertainty about the New Deal after 1940 raises a question for the Progressive Party of this State, which, various observers say, they cannot afford to leave on until the Democratic National Convention of 1940.

In any case it is natural for a "third movement," in power but isolated in a single State, to wish to extend its ideas and influence. Farmer-Labor enthusiasts of Minnesota, where the Farmer-Labor Party is in office, have felt the same impulse. Several years ago the Farmer-Labor Political Federation with headquarters in the Minnesota capital was trying to form farmer-labor parties in other states, though getting little result. Recently this effort has declined.

Prestige of the La Follettes is much greater. If they introduce a new third party, the effort will be more significant. Still the task of starting a functioning political party of national proportions calls for enormous resources of popular support.

The last two talks developed the idea that big scale federal planning and initiative must be accepted as a permanent program. Hoover and Roosevelt made the same mistake of putting their projects on a temporary basis, said Governor La Follette. At one point he attacked the Government's "organized action to produce less." The country needs more, not less, output. The second introduced the critical note toward the Administration—because, "instead of a comprehensive program," in 1935-36, "it began to break camp and disband its army." The present slump is not a new one, said the Governor, "but the same old depression right back on our doorstep."

Want Works Program Permanent The last two talks developed the idea that big scale federal planning and initiative must be accepted as a permanent program. Hoover and Roosevelt made the same mistake of putting their projects on a temporary basis, said Governor La Follette. At one point he attacked the Government's "organized action to produce less." The country needs more, not less, output. The second introduced the critical note toward the Administration—because, "instead of a comprehensive program," in 1935-36, "it began to break camp and disband its army." The present slump is not a new one, said the Governor, "but the same old depression right back on our doorstep."

Such was the basis on which the call to the Progressive conference was issued—a call which Mr. Berle, Mr. Roosevelt's Assistant Secretary of State, has accepted in a purely "private" capacity. Yet even here it is significant that there was nothing personally hostile to Mr. Roosevelt. Governor La Follette declared in his final speech that the country owes "a lasting debt of gratitude to the present administration, under its brilliant leadership." Thus it would seem that the Progressives are angling for support from all left-of-center elements, with no immediate intention of breaking with Mr. Roosevelt. Senator Bob, from this end of the affair, explains that he sympathizes with most of the Roosevelt program, but that it cannot be accomplished under the present congressional make-up. It is too early to forecast the result. The movement may turn into an actual third party. Or it may become a new pressure group, to throw its influence to selected candidates in the individual states. R. L. S.

Ford Reception At White House Left No Traces

Is Generally Regarded as
Futile as That of Small
Business Conference

Secrecy Adds Dust

Views of President and of
Motor Maker Remain Just
as They Were

WASHINGTON, April 28 (P)—The Administration's business advisory council, Secretary Roper said today, will be asked at its May 12 meeting to arrange a meeting with President Roosevelt of 16 business leaders who promised their aid in establishing economic stability. Roper, at the White House, said he told the President of this plan which he is negotiating with the aid of John W. Hanes, securities commissioner.

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—The widely advertised visit of Henry Ford to the White House, from which he departed with a flood of press statements critical of the Administration, is being chiefly likened here today to the lamented conference of small business men, held this winter, which also left a big load of criticism on the New Deal doorstep.

While the Administration is still pressing for a united recovery drive, the question turns on, "Through what policies?" Mr. Ford left with the maxim: "Let business alone!"

The 16 industrialists who pledged their co-operation yesterday criticized "legislation based upon untold social and economic theories." And so the net effect is that the White House is being used as a critical sounding-board, by the Nation's greatest industrialist and the little men alike.

Around the White House today, as well as in other Administration circles, there was a distinct though reticent sense of a critical drive. He did not come to the White House to volunteer co-operation. He did not even allow himself to be "sold" on the spending program presented by persuasive Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Instead, he departed for New York with Washington correspondents of Detroit newspapers on his train, talking volubly—or permitting himself to be quoted volubly—in direct and oblique criticism of the New Deal.

Straight from the luncheon table at which Chairman Eccles had a prominent place, Mr. Ford said: "There are too many financiers in government."

Report He Likes Garner Of Vice-President Garner, Mr. Ford was quoted as saying: "That's the kind of fellow I like..."

Of Congress's drastic amendment of the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes, he said: "That should help business to get going again."

Of recovery in general he said: "If finance would get out of government and government would get out of business, everything would go again."

In short, Mr. Ford came, saw, and far from being conquered left in a cloud of press statements. It was the Administration which wangled and worked and maneuvered to produce and stage-manage the Ford visit. One credible version

U. S. Income Drops 5.4 P. C. Below 1937

WASHINGTON, April 28 (P)—The national income in the last quarter of 1938 was 5.4 per cent less than in the corresponding period last year, Commerce Department statisticians estimated today.

Wages suffered the most severe decrease, 7 per cent, while payments of dividends and interest declined 2.4 per cent and entrepreneurial income was approximately the same as last year.

March income was estimated at 80.5 per cent of 1929 averages, compared with 80.7 in February and 88.6 in August, 1937. Although March income was slightly below February totals, the decline was the smallest since the recession began, statisticians said.

In the Boston Section:

Senate cuts \$5,000,000 from state budget.
Tech announces marked advance in airplane engine research.

A. F. of L. wins over fifth textile union from the C. I. O.
Bar group urges new reporter of decisions: present reports three years behind.

and News From All New England in the
Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

10 lbs. Domino Cane Sugar
Sweeten it with Domino

BEST FOR BAKING

First Choice Of Sea-Food Connoisseurs

Mitsubishi Company
120 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

THREE DIAMONDS
WHITE MEAT TUNA

Unity of Methodist Churches, North-South, Urged by Bishops

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 28 (AP)—Union with northern Methodists, decried by opponents as likely of church destruction, was "commended" today by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in a history-making address from the College of Bishops.

Read by Bishop Hoyt M. Dobbs of Shreveport, La., the Episcopal address embodied recommendations of the Bishops to the General Conference, and "commended" the unification plan to be formally presented tomorrow as worthy of "thorough consideration and such action as is befitting the most important matter" before the Church since its organization followed the split in 1844 over slavery.

Two retired bishops, Collins Denny of Richmond, Va., and Warren A. Candler of Atlanta, Ga., did not agree with the plan of union, and did not sign the Episcopal address.

In a supplementary statement they termed the unification plan a "dangerous arrangement" and challenged the legal right of this conference to act on it.

The racial question also was one of the objections raised by opponents. Senator Carter Glass of Virginia said simply the proposal "would bring the Negro into our southern churches."

Unification advocates included Bishop John M. Moore, presiding today, who said "the racial question is not involved."

United Methodism Plan Awaits Final Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 28.—Bishop John M. Moore of Dallas, Texas, President of the College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, South, opened what may be the last quadrennial General Conference of this denomination in the municipal auditorium here this morning. With the 470 delegates, divided equally between clergy and laity, rests the final decision on a proposal, under discussion for nearly three years, that will, if adopted, result in a merger of this denomination of 2,850,000 members with two other Methodist bodies to form the largest numerical group in American Protestantism.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was formed in 1845 following a division that arose over the attempted expulsion of a southern Bishop for slave-owning. After the Civil War when slavery was no longer an issue, several reunion efforts stumbled over the status of Negroes who were members of the northern church. The southern church had shown its missionary interest in the emancipated Negro by establishing under its patronage and at the request of the Negroes the colored Methodist Episcopal Church which it still fosters, but southern Methodists have never regarded themselves in denominational fellowship with them.

Plan Formed in 1935

The present plan was formulated in 1935 by a joint commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the parent body, and the two separated bodies, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church. It has successfully passed through a long series of ratifying votes in both general and annual conferences, and now awaits only the approval of this section to bring into existence a re-united "Methodist Church" numbering more than 8,000,000 members.

Although the Episcopal form of government will be maintained in the United Church the word "Episcopal" will be dropped from the title. This is in part a concession to the smaller body, the Methodist Protestant Church, which withdrew in 1828 in protest to the Episcopacy and to provide larger participation by the laity in the administration of the Church. In practice Episcopal authority has been reduced, and both the other churches have long since admitted laymen on equal terms to the denominational councils.

The plan of unification has already had a test among southern Methodists in its submission to the 42 annual conferences where it was supported by 86% of total votes cast. It failed to carry in but one conference. Therefore until recently its adoption by this General Conference has been taken for granted.

A last-minute opposition, however, has arisen through a laymen's organization for the preservation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, centering in Atlanta. Mass meetings have been held; petitions signed; and delegates daily circulated, so that on the eve of discussion which begins Friday there is some uncertainty concerning the strength of this movement. Advantage was taken of the Confederate Soldier's Memorial Day, April 26, to hold a pre-conference mass meeting in a local high school which was addressed by Collins Denny, retired Bishop of Richmond, Va., and several opposing lay leaders.

Six Jurisdictions

The plan of unification provides for six jurisdictions, each of which would have authority to elect its own Bishops and be autonomous in matters within its own boundaries. The two southern jurisdictions would comprise territory now held largely by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Three northern jurisdictions would include churches that are now Methodist Episcopal. These jurisdictions are geographical. The sixth jurisdiction, bearing a geographical name, central, would actually be racial and would include nearly all of the 325,000 Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The plan provides a General Conference in which these six jurisdictions would be represented.

The Day in Washington



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"Chain-Letter" Plan Charged to Aid Administration

Representative John Taber (R) of New York displays a joker which he claims to have found when searching through letters backing the pump-priming program. On the bottoms of some of the letters, he

said, was the inscription "Make one copy for yourself and send this to four other persons." Who did it? "Harry Hopkins," said Mr. Taber, naming the much-belabored WPA chief.



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Edison Speaks for the Navy

The United States Navy is not interested in experimenting with autogiros. But it would be pleased if someone else would. So Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison told a House Committee at a hearing on a bill to spend \$2,000,000 on rotor plane tests.



Smith Holds to Cotton

"No room for personalities!" Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina says, threatening to adjourn cotton hearings, unless witnesses confine their remarks to the subject. Senator Smith is chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee.



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Works Program Declared Prepared to Aid in Recovery Efforts of Administration

"PWA is ready," Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ickes told a House Appropriations Sub-Committee. It has 2,714 approved public works projects which could be started within "60 to 90 days," he declared. The gentlemen seated in the group are (left to right)

Representative J. Buell Snyder of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ickes, and Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, Chairman. Those standing are: Howard A. Gray, Assistant WPA Administrator, and Ebert K. Burley, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Arms for Spain Urged by 18 Savants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, April 28.—Eighteen members of the National Academy of Sciences, including many of the most eminent names on the roll of American research leaders, signed an appeal for removal of the embargo on shipments of American munitions to Loyalist Spain which reached President Roosevelt today.

The group told the President that authoritarian governments "create a climate in which the search for knowledge cannot proceed and in which scientists cannot function." For this reason, they said, they seek preservation of democracy at home and its extension in other lands.

"It is our belief," they informed President Roosevelt, "that you have it in your power today to make for the United States a great contribution to the democratic cause you, like ourselves, espouse. We believe that giving the Spanish Republic an opportunity to defend their country more effectively against the spread of fascism would be to act in defense of world democracy and American Freedom."

The letter suggested that the existing embargo which prohibits shipment of American munitions to Spain is actually jeopardizing American peace because it is "encouraging the fascist Nations to proceed with their use of war as an instrument of national policy." The signers therefore asked the President to lift the embargo and told him that "by so doing you will be performing a great service both for science and for democracy."

The letter is a contribution of some importance to the campaign still going on here for modification of the Neutrality Act to permit aid to Government Spain. Friends of the Spanish Republic do not admit that the military situation at home is hopeless, and therefore insist that it is still eminently worth while to continue the effort here to obtain a change in American policy.

They are being aided by important influences here. Among them is Henry L. Stimson, Former Secretary of State, who is deeply concerned over the precedent which America's policy toward the Spanish civil war establishes.

Mr. Stimson does not belong to the group primarily interested, however, in freeing American diplomacy from the rigid formula which forced application of the embargo in regard to Spain and which he feels would work serious harm to the United States under certain circumstances which might arise. He therefore has been active in urging on many of his friends and former associates in the Government that the embargo on Spain should be lifted to prevent a dangerous precedent from being established.

It is understood that 18 Senators have agreed to support elimination of the legal basis for the Spanish embargo if the question can be brought to the floor before the session adjourns.

What is surprising observers here is the tenacity and vitality of the modification movement. Time and again it has been destroyed, according to most of the accepted criteria of Washington. And it is difficult to believe that it has any serious chance now. And yet evidence of strong sentiment keeps reappearing. As a result it would be unsafe to rule out altogether the possibility of some congressional action until the gavel marking the end of the session falls.



BE SURE SHEFFIELD MILK IS DELIVERED TO MY NEW ADDRESS WHEN WE MOVE

SEE PAGE 5

Ford Victory Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

is that the negotiations to persuade the Fords to come stretched over at least a month.

But Mr. Ford—like the little businessmen whom the Administration brought to Washington amid glad cries of welcome—has turned on his heels and uttered what he considers home truths. And the home truths get wide publicity.

It Did One Thing

Nevertheless, if the purpose of the luncheon was to show the country that the President is on speaking terms with business, it has served its purpose. If it was to indicate that the President is willing to listen to his critics—to give them a chance to speak—it has served its purpose. And public opinion generally may well think better of the President for these reasons.

But certainly the visit did nothing to further and promote Administration policies. To the contrary, it built up even higher the criticism which was put most pointedly and vociferously when the small businessmen made their historic visit here, under Department of Commerce auspices.

Today the President turned his attention to a far different field.

At long last, of his anti-monopoly message to Congress. At noon he talked with Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General; Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor General; Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, and Benjamin Cohen, well known legal adviser to the Administration. Between them, they hope to complete a message for submission to Congress early next week. Starting out months ago as a prospective drive for legislation intended to control, channel, and in some cases break up huge combinations of economic power, this anti-monopoly drive has now apparently dwindled down to nothing more than a policy lecture to Congress. The President is not expected to ask for early legislation.

In addition to the legal aides, the President's visitors today included Chairman Eccles, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce. All are involved in the recovery drive, in one way or another.

But presumably these leaders are today turning their backs on the Ford visit, devoting their attention to other phases of the effort to produce a united national recovery effort.

Travelling to New York after his White House talk, Mr. Ford amplified views which he had expressed or repeated those he had expressed to the President. One word of praise he had for the Chief Executive, saying that Mr. Roosevelt had performed a great public service by arousing an interest in government.

"There is more public interest in national problems today than ever before," he said, "and I think that in this alone everything else lies the solution of our problems. The American people basically are sound and they right the situation for themselves as soon as they come to understand it."

"We'll come out of this depression," he added, "when Government leaves business to solve its own problems."

Mr. Ford did not spare his old attack on "financiers." They are seeking to control all manufacturing and merchandising, he said, and to them he attributed recent efforts—which President Roosevelt has sponsored—to change methods in the automotive industry.

"Financiers may claim that they want higher wages and lower prices," said Mr. Ford, "but actually they are trying to create a system where they can manipulate wages down and profits up. We know definitely that they are involved in labor disputes, and we know that some of the men in Wall Street are responsible for much of the labor strife so prevalent in this country."

Mr. Ford seemed to doubt that President Roosevelt had a definite recovery plan, and as to his own industry, he declared he would enter into no agreement for limitation by quota along with other manufacturers.

"When there is a demand," he said, "we should produce as many cars as can be sold and we should pay the highest possible wages during such periods. This would permit the workers to accumulate something to carry them over during the dull periods."

On another point, Mr. Ford and the President seemed in warm agreement—the decentralization of industry. The industrialist said: "We are doing it as much as possible. Why, there are now 6,000 plants manufacturing parts which we use, or which are doing other work for us."

Difficultly in Decentralization

"Decentralization is highly desirable, but I doubt what the Government can do to bring it about. The Government should be the policeman to exercise only that power necessary to maintain an orderly method of living. It should be the policeman for all business."

"Unfortunately, the Government is not functioning as a policeman. And that is because the Government is in the hands of finance. Finance is necessary, but it should not be the dominating force. There are too many financiers in government."



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Bengal Prepares To Study Problem Of Land Revenue

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON—The struggle against
entrenched landlordism in Bengal
has come to a head with the ap-
pointment by the Bengal Govern-
ment of a committee to review the
whole system of land revenue and
land tenure in the province. Up to
the present, landlords have pleaded
successfully against any consider-
able interference with the so-called
"Permanent Settlement" which or-
ganized the land tenure system a
century and a half ago. The land-
lords argued that change in this
settlement would violate a solemn
agreement entered into for all time.
The Democratic Government, con-
stituted in Bengal last year, holds
that such a consideration ought not
to be allowed indefinitely to stand
in the way of reform. The problem
is not confined to Bengal, as "perma-
nent settlements" are in partial ap-
plication in the United Provinces
and Madras. A vast population,
therefore, is interested in the in-
quiry now to be instituted. It will
be under the chairmanship of Sir
Francis L. Floud, formerly a mem-
ber of the British Board of Agricul-
ture.

The Permanent Settlement con-
verted those who had been tax-
collectors under the Moslem rulers
who preceded the British into land-
lords with the sole duty of extrac-
ting from the cultivators and paying
the Government a fixed annual tax
upon the land. This tax now amounts
on the average to about one-fifth of
the total rental. But at the time it
was instituted it represented the
entire annual value of the land less
what was then considered a fair
commission for collection.

Many abuses arose under the sys-
tem, the tenants being largely rack-
rented until 1859 when legislation
was passed putting some measure of
restraint upon the power of the land-
lords to enhance their demands upon
the cultivators.

Tenancy Acts in 1885 and 1898 gave
increased protection to the cultiva-
tors, who now enjoy a considerable
measure of fixity of tenure. But the
system has long been criticized as
having a highly privileged class built
up at the expense of the taxpayer.

Comment on reforms in India
will be found on today's editorial
page.

German Firm Gets Chilean Railways?

\$3,278,000 Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SANTIAGO, Chile—The German
manufacturing firm, Ferrostaal A. G.
of Essen, has received a \$3,278,000
order for steam locomotives, elec-
tric auto-motor trains, and consid-
erable electric equipment from the
Chilean State Railways. The order
amounts in Chilean currency to ap-
proximately 80,000,000 pesos. Pay-
ment will be spread in annual in-
stallments stretching from 1938 to
1944 at an interest rate of five per
cent.

The most important contract is
that to electrify the rail section
uniting Santiago with the Port of
Valparaiso, a formidable rival of
Santiago, the first Port of the Re-
public. San Antonio is an export
center for grain, produce, and cop-
per.

The Ferrostaal order also includes
five electric auto-motor trains of
the Diesel type to reduce travelling
time between Santiago and Concep-
cion and Puerto Montt, on the
southern longitudinal route. Their
operation will reduce present time
one half.

The Chilean State Railways man-
age 4,500 of the 6,000 kilometers of
Government-owned track. Their
services are reputed to be the most
efficient in South America. Since
the era of monetary depreciation and
export bounties, German manu-
facturers have won the majority of
equipment orders.

India Recognizes a New Reigning Prince



Wide World
The Maharajah of Patiala, Yadavinder Singh
Leading the Procession From Durbar Hall After His Recent Installation as a Native Ruler by Sir Harold Wilberforce-Bell, Brit-
ish Resident for the Punjab States

Canada Meets Relief by Land Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—"Back to the land" is
the cry in time of recession and un-
employment. In Canada's broad ex-
panse, movement of unemployed to
the land would seem the obvious so-
lution of the problem. Up to the in-
dustrial collapse of 1930, the urban
population had become dispropor-
tionately large for an agricultural
country and directed reversal of the
tide seemed inevitable.

According to the Dominion Bu-
reau of Statistics the population in
1871 was 81.4 per cent rural and
only 18.6 per cent urban. By 1931,
84 out of every 100 Canadians were
townspeople, and only 31.7 were
actually living on the farm.

The voluntary trek outward, en-
couraged by Dominion and provin-
cial governments and railroads,
known as the "Colonization at Home
Movement," resulted in six years, up
to Sept. 30, 1936, in settling 19,000
families on farms and placing 45-
000 single men at farm work. But
there were thousands more poten-
tial land-dwellers, who through lack
of financial means or initiative, or
both, were remaining on City relief
rolls, to the increasing burden of
municipal and provincial taxpayers.

First Land Settlement

After close study the first Relief
Land Settlement Agreement was
made between the Dominion and
Manitoba in May, 1932. It was to ex-
pend "relief" moneys which would
otherwise be expended in the form
of direct relief for the purpose of
assisting selected families to settle
upon the land and thus contribute
to their own maintenance and even-
tually become self-supporting.

It was agreed that the Dominion
would contribute one-third of an
amount not to exceed \$600 per
family, the remaining two-thirds to
be contributed by the Province and
the municipality concerned. Only a
proportion of the fund was to be ex-
pended the first year, and none of it
was for administration costs or pur-
chase of land.

The Province was to set up an ad-
visory committee to include repre-
sentatives of the Dominion Land
Settlement Branch and the Coloniza-
tion Branch of the Canadian Pacific
and Canadian National Rail-
ways.

The agreement appeared so good
that presently all the provinces ex-

cept Prince Edward Island, which
had no relief problem, entered into
similar arrangements with the Do-
minion, which, with slight changes,
were renewed in 1934 with all prov-
inces but British Columbia, and in
1936 with Quebec, Manitoba and
Alberta—returning prosperity being
largely responsible for the retiring
of the other provinces. Another
agreement, in essence the same, was
entered into with Saskatchewan in
June, 1937.

Results Satisfactory

Results of the scheme, while not
startling, are considered highly sat-
isfactory, and (in the cases of Mani-
toba, and Quebec particularly so.)

The following table shows the
number of settled families and in-
dividuals and cost to the Dominion
in seven provinces between 1932 and
1937 inclusive:

Province	Dom. Contribution	No. of Settled Families	No. of Individuals	Total Cost
Nova Scotia	\$53,983	202	1,284	
Quebec	228,598	1,681	10,530	
Ontario	104,843	431	2,148	
Manitoba	216,006	864	4,305	
Saskatchewan	152,145	761	3,738	
Alberta	124,273	453	2,108	
British Columbia	10,109	33	183	
	\$897,955	4,425	24,331	

While relief settlement is con-
sidered primarily an unemployment
relief measure, it is anticipated that
it will be so administered that much
permanent settlement will result.
Up to March 31, 1936 abandonment
of land totalled 849 families, which
approximated 19 per cent of the to-
tal settlement. This per cent has
slightly increased since, and better-
ing general conditions may send it
still higher. However this does not
affect the important fact that the
total expenditures for relief settle-
ment have been less than the cost
of direct relief to maintain a family
of five for a similar period.

Lands used for settlement are
mainly of two classes:

1. Provincial crown lands—
mostly wooded though in many
cases with several acres cleared—
each holding of sufficient size (80
to 160 acres) to represent a po-
tential farm unit.

2. Privately-owned unoccupied
farms which are available with no
down payment or a cash payment
of any kind during the first two
years of occupation by a settler
(the area varying from 50 to 160
acres).

Manitoba's Way

Ontario, Quebec, and Alberta have
conducted settlement almost wholly
on crown lands; Saskatchewan two-
thirds on Provincial crown lands,
and Manitoba wholly on privately-
owned lands. The success of Mani-
toba was due partly to placing set-
tlers on small holdings within a 15-
mile radius of Winnipeg and on the
practical assistance of the adminis-
trators and City organizations.

A great deal of used building ma-
terial was bought from houses be-
ing wrecked in the City, and some
80 box cars were obtained for use
of settlers as outbuildings and even
as homes. All implements have been
bought second-hand, and in many
other ways money was saved and
made to go farther than usual. A
Back to the Land Assistance As-
sociation was founded by a group of
young men and women in Winnipeg
for the purpose of keeping in touch
with settler families and through
them large quantities of clothing
and other necessities have been dis-
tributed. As a result of such hu-
mane and far-sighted policies, on
March 31, 1936 there were 684 fam-
ilies still on the land, of a total of
793 approved for settlement, and
though a majority are still in re-
ceipt of some form of relief there
is a gradual improvement in this
respect. An authority has estimated
that the cost of the scheme as com-
pared with direct relief represents a
saving of \$200,000 to the taxpayer.

Quebec, with problems of a differ-
ent nature, has also been successful
in its settlement work. The pioneer-
ing and home-loving proclivities of
the French-Canadian readily ac-
cepted the opportunity to possess
small farms and gardens. Such set-
tlement areas as Abitibi and Temi-
scamingue were far distant from
towns. Railway fares had to be re-
duced, and often roads and schools
had to be built for the settlers. But
abandonments have not been dis-
proportionately large and have been
due mainly to inability in selec-
tion of applicants.

While officials of the Department
of Labor at Ottawa, who adminis-
ter the Relief Land Settlement
agreements for the Dominion, hesi-
tate to forecast ultimate results,
they claim that the scheme has been
of inestimable benefit in its saving
and strengthening of self-respect

Indians Get Equal Seal Rights

OTTAWA, April 28 (CP)—Indians
will be given equal treatment with
white men in the administration of
regulations governing pelagic sealing
off the Pacific Coast under an
amendment agreed upon Tuesday
during discussion of the bill covering
the Pelagic Sealing Convention of
1911.

(Pelagic sealing is the killing, cap-
turing or pursuing of fur-bearing
seals at sea.)
It had been proposed in the bill
that Indians violating provisions of
the act would be liable to the seizure
of their equipment and its confisca-
tion by a fisheries officer. Others
caught in the same circumstances
could have their property confiscated
only by decision of the ex-
chequer or superior court.

The Pelagic Sealing Treaty was
entered into by United Kingdom,
United States, Japan, and Russia at
Washington and was designed to
conserve the fisheries. Canada at
that time had no power to sign
treaties and came under provisions
of this one by enabling legislation
passed in the British Parliament.

In 1913 Canada passed legislation

implementing its undertaking to
control those who might fit out ves-
sels and engage in pelagic sealing
off the Canadian coast.

Canada relinquished any claim to
seal herds but the United States,
Russia, and Japan claimed herds
which congregated in waters adja-
cent to those countries. For help in
conserving these herds Canada re-
ceives a number of skins each year.
15 per cent each of the catches of
the United States and Japan, and
10 per cent of the Russian catch.

Those received since 1911 have been
sold for \$1,495,540.

Some question had arisen as to the
power of the Dominion Government
to prevent pelagic sealing off Cana-
dian waters and the Minister had
decided to bring in a new bill to
clarify the situation.

The bill was passed with exception
of clauses dealing with seizure and
forfeiture of equipment which will
be re-drafted.

Carbon Dioxide Gas Urged as Fertilizer

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 28
(AP)—A proposal that the world put
its vast surplus of carbon dioxide
gas to work "fertilizing the air" for
increased agricultural production
was presented to the Southwestern
Division of the Association for the
Advancement of Science here.

The idea was outlined in a paper
by Dr. Frank E. E. Germann, Pro-
fessor of Physical Chemistry at the
University of Colorado.

All green plants take carbon
dioxide from the air and combine it
with water to form starches. The
normal concentration of carbon
dioxide in the air is about .003 of 1
per cent. When it was stepped up
artificially to as much as 8 per
cent, he said, blooming and ripening
of fruit speeded up to 10 to 25 per
cent. Tomatoes produced three times
their normal yield.

Because it is heavier than air,
carbon dioxide may be applied easily
to growing vegetation. It may be in-
jected with little trouble into green-
houses, or even sprayed on plants
growing in depressions.

In one practical experiment, Dr.
Germann reported, purified gases
from a steel mill increased the
harvest from a field of beets more
than 50 per cent.

Japanese Timetables

Symbols for available accommo-
dations, as used on Japanese time-
tables, will come to life at the Gold-
en Gate International Exposition in
1939, which will enlarge the San
Francisco tradition of cosmopolitan
eating. The Japanese railway sched-
ule prints a crossed knife and fork
to indicate American meals; a tiny
teapot and rice bowl denote Japa-
nese fare.

MORE AND MORE
IT'S Chrysler!

—at Montecito...
A CHRYSLER CUSTOM IMPERIAL SEDAN AT
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... you see more and more Chrysler Custom Im-
perials. There's a sound reason of course.

The Custom Imperial is more than big, beautiful,
powerful and luxurious... it's the most modern fine
car of them all!

As a group, custom-type cars have lagged strangely
behind lower-priced cars in engineering. Some makers
still say that All-Steel bodies are too expensive (!) for
custom cars. Some custom cars have this or that
modern feature and lack certain others.

But the Chrysler Custom Imperial has every ad-
vancement. For safety... All-Steel body,
hydraulic brakes and every other recognized
advancement right down to LifeGuard-
equipped tires.

For better riding comfort, there is the new scientific
weight distribution. For performance, Floating
Power and every other famous Chrysler engineering
advancement. For easy handling, a combination of
factors that make this big, stately car amazingly
flexible and responsive.

Most surprising of all, there is no premium for all
these advantages. No car of comparable size and lux-
ury is available at the moderate price of the Chrysler
Custom Imperial.

Prices ready to drive in Detroit including Federal taxes.

★ CHRYSLER CUSTOM IMPERIAL... 110-horsepower, 144-inch
wheelbase. Five or Seven-Pass. Sedan, \$2295. Sedan-
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OUT OF OIL?

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MAN JOHNNY-ON-
THE-SPOT IN ALL
KINDS OF WEATHER

YOU, TOO, WILL LIKE
SINCLAIR HEATING OILS.
PHONE US TODAY



Full Data on Czech Problem Supplied to London Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 28.—English and French statesmen should be fully acquainted with the Czechoslovak Government's point of view regarding the Sudetic German problem when they meet. Not only has a report come from Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakian Minister at London, to Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Minister, but a memorandum, which Stefan Coudy, Czechoslovak Minister to Paris, handed to the French Minister, Georges Bonnet, before he left for London, deals comprehensively with this problem.

This memorandum, it is understood, contains three sections. The first outlines all measures on behalf of minorities which have been taken hitherto by the Czechoslovak Government. The second is a statement of new measures of a similar kind to be planned. The third—a section

Labor in Germany: Factory Standards Raised

Light and roominess play important part in plans to improve buildings—Recreation areas and entertainment add to workers' comfort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Much has been written regarding the status of the German worker under the Third Reich. It has been pointed out that he has been deprived of what democrats consider liberty of expression and that his real wages are less than they were before the National Socialists came to power in view of the various "voluntary" contributions he has to make.

While these facts have been rightly emphasized, there is the added fact that during the past few years much has been done to improve conditions of work and create opportunities for the cheaper enjoyment of leisure. These two important factors in the worker's life are dealt with by the "Kraft durch Freude" (Strength Through Joy) organization, one section of which, "Schönheit der Arbeit," is specially devoted to improving labor conditions.

The revolt against what had come to be regarded as the typical factory of the early industrial revolution period began long before 1914. German architects had started a movement for replacing the ugly, dreary factory buildings by others in which grace and beauty would play a part.

The movement, though further advanced here than in most of the other industrial countries of Europe, was still only in its infancy compared with present developments.

The earlier factory, associated with the individual with untidiness, dirt, smoke, ramshackle buildings, bad lighting arrangements and little or no washing accommodation for workers, was erected and run by an entrepreneur who lacked either the money or the vision to change conditions.

Based on Efficiency

Improvement began—long before National Socialism came to power—when it was clearly realized that a factory or a workshop was not simply a center of mass production but also the workers' abode for a great number of their waking hours. It became essential, therefore, if only for reasons of efficiency to see that the worker had better conditions, that their surroundings were cleaner and cheerier.

The realization of such objectives on the part of the smaller undertakings was formerly impossible. It is here that the Labor Front has stepped in and with advice and material help has wrought tremendous changes.

What separate trades unions could not themselves achieve, since so much of their funds went to maintain strikes, a united organization with the Reich behind it has achieved. Its influence can be exerted more effectively on employers as well as employees, and it is being exerted, seeing that it has to justify itself to the workers after it has absorbed the funds of their former trade unions.

The "Schönheit der Arbeit" section of the Labor Front supervises factories, workshops, and large offices, doing everything possible to improve working conditions. Neglected factory sites have been transformed into pleasant lawns, with trees and hedges, and poorer undertakings have been granted financial aid.

Care in Choice of Sites

In the case of new factories great care is taken in the choice of the site. Every effort is made to keep industrial and residential areas



Entertainment Included in Benefits for the Laborers

Upper—Concert During Midday Pause at Siemens Works. Left Center—Warm Meal for the Workers. Right Center—In the Works' Dining Room. Left—Penioners of the Firm Come to Factory Canteen for Midday Meal. Right—Worker Entertains His Mate. Below—Plenty of Light for Machines

apart, but at the same time ensuring speedy transport connections between them. Care is also taken that the natural beauty of the landscape is spoiled as little as possible by the erection of large industrial plants.

The problem, nowadays, is not so much how to conceal industrial plants as to choose the appropriate location. Factories recently built in Germany would certainly not be recognized as such at first glance. With their simple, clear, and graceful lines they express peace and rhythm, and, surrounded as some of them are by large, beautifully laid-out grounds, in which the workers can enjoy their recreation periods, they look more like castles or private mansions than factories.

In the building of these factories, every care has been taken to introduce the most modern ideas and particularly to let light and roominess play their part in bettering work conditions. Huge windows to day let in the air and the light to the worker at the desk, the bench, or the machine, in a way inconceivable a few generations ago. The impression upon the worker, who instead of having to gaze at a blank wall or a disused shed, sees flowers and green grass can be imagined.

Swimming pools, sports grounds, hygienic washing and dressing rooms are the rule among the larger firms today, while special canteens prepare cooked meals for the worker at a reasonable cost. In addition, during the midday interval special entertainments and concerts are arranged periodically in many factories.

As a means of obtaining new ideas and fresh inspiration for improv-

ing labor conditions, competitions are organized between the different enterprises. Those which are considered to have made the greatest improvements are styled "model enterprises" (Musterbetriebe) and awarded special badges. To obtain these many conditions must be fulfilled. For example, such enterprises must have canteens where workers can obtain cooked meals, a room for leisure, must grant extra gratuities at Christmas, and give paid holidays to all their employees.

The "Strength Through Joy" organization has extended its activities so that in certain areas it also includes efforts to improve conditions in the villages.

In the South Hanover-Brunswick district, a three-year plan has been drawn up. "The Clean Village" is

the motto for the first year. The village and surrounding country are to be cleared of all ugly hoardings and unsightly objects, while all buildings of historical or aesthetic value are to be cleaned. Roads will be repaved and trees and shrubs will be planted, both for economic reasons and to beautify the landscape.

During the second year, devoted to "The Cultivated Village," efforts will be concentrated upon improving buildings, the construction of a village square and other communal grounds.

Then, will come "The Beautiful Village" which will complete the plans for the two previous years, so that the village and its countryside will make their contribution to beautifying the Reich.

Plan for Selassie to Regain Province Is Urged in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 28.—A proposal that the province of Gojjam be handed back to Haile Selassie with full "internal autonomy under the suzerainty of Italy" is made here today by Lord Lugard.

As former Governor of several African colonies Lord Lugard is regarded by the British public as "elder statesman" in African matters.

Writing the London Times, Lord Lugard declares "the common man" feels there is a "question of principle and British honor" involved in making the sacrifice demanded of Britain in the recent Rome agreement. He believes, however, that a gesture such as the return of Gojjam to the Emperor would mean there could be a united nation behind Premier Chamberlain's policy of Anglo-Italian appeasement.

Lord Lugard says that replies to questions in the House of Commons have withheld from the public the real situation in Abyssinia because the British Government was unable to confirm reports of which it had no definite proof, but he declared that there is undeniable evidence that the situation is very critical—and that when rains are due it may become more so. The difficulty of feeding troops increases and the cost weighs heavily on the Italian exchequer.

For these reasons Lord Lugard thinks that Premier Mussolini might "welcome a suggestion which would afford a respite to war-weary troops" and that Haile Selassie would be willing to accept it "for the sake of his people." If the Emperor returned with a new title and under such conditions as the Council of the League with Italy's concurrence might determine—Lord Lugard thinks he could and would put an end to the organized fighting now going on against the Italians.

British-French Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

French statesmen will discuss every angle of the Czechoslovakian question at London this week, preparing the ground for wider discussions at Geneva during the Council session among representatives of Britain, France, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Poland.

Technical Talks Later

Surprise has been caused in some circles that the French Ministers are not accompanied by military experts. The Christian Science Monitor is informed that this does not mean that the question of military, naval, and air co-operation will not be discussed. On the contrary it is intended to go into the whole question in broad outline with view to technical talks at the earliest possible date.

The question of the British Air Force using French airbases is expected to be one of the items as well as an investigation of producing at least some parts of French planes in British factories.

The Christian Science Monitor is also reliably informed that the French Ministers are increasingly impressed by the arguments of the French General Staff about the possible dangers to France's security if the Spanish war ends in leaving either a hostile Spain or foreign influence paramount in the Iberian Peninsula. It is hoped therefore that a joint effort to reanimate the Franco-British Committee will be one of the outcomes of this week's talks.

Arms Aid for Portugal

Arising from Italian and German activities in Spain it is learned that there has been a surprising development recently in the shape of a plea to Britain from the Portuguese Government asking for help in launching an impressive rearmament program. The request was coupled with a veiled hint that if British help is not forthcoming assistance will have to be obtained "elsewhere"—it is inferred here that Germany is meant.

Other questions to be raised during the French Ministers' visit include a proposal that the British Government should use its good offices in promoting Franco-Italian rapprochement, the situation in the Far East, and the recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. As to the last item, although the actual wording of the resolution or recommendation to be placed before the League Council at the next meeting is a matter of great delicacy, it is now believed that no major difficulties will be raised

Prescott Named Director In Australian Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Prof. James A. Prescott has been appointed Director of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, the largest of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, to succeed Prof. Arthur E. V. Richardson who has been chosen as Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Professor Prescott was formerly on the staff of the famous Rothamsted Research Institute in England and subsequently was head of the chemical department of the great Bakhin Experimental Station in Egypt.

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BALTIMORE

Skilled Teaching On Liquor Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—At the Michigan Council on Education, held here, the appointment of a deputy commissioner on alcohol, who would be a permanent member of the State Department of Education and disseminate facts on alcohol was proposed by Edward W. MacFarland, chairman of the State Liquor Control Commission. Speaking of the spread of intemperance, Mr. MacFarland said that many high school teachers are not sufficiently acquainted with liquor problems to teach children about alcohol.

"It is the job of the teacher to teach youth today how to regulate their temperance," he declared. "They lack facts with which to make their instruction clear and impersonal. The office of deputy on alcohol, if filled, would enable a trained man to help the teachers do that job."

Fence Posts Grown In Conserving Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Farmers near Huntersville are solving their fence-post problem with one phase of the federal erosion control program, according to W. G. Patterson, project forester.

"By planting quick-growing black locust trees on locations to control erosion," he said, "these co-operating farmers are developing a supply of strong durable fence posts. Black locusts have been known, in several cases to last 50 to 75 years."

You'll never forget— THIS APRIL IN NEW YORK

For on April 30th the WORLD'S FAIR PREVIEW begins...an event not to be missed...two festival, high-spirited days of colorful parades...brilliant balls...enchanting music.

An exciting week-end made even more enjoyable by your stay at The Hotel Paramount. 21 stories of spacious rooms, each with private bath, from \$2.50 single, \$4 double.

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Marie Takes 'Ma' to Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Mother can't take the children to Les Concerts Symphoniques. It's the other way around. Only "adults accompanied by children" are admitted to these concerts which, conducted by Dr. Wilfred Pelletier, New York Metropolitan Opera Conductor, have shown a marked success during the past season.

It was three years ago that Dr. Pelletier, feeling the need to train future concert audiences, began to bring not only the masters of music but some of the most distinguished musicians to the Quebec children.

Believing the children should enjoy the concerts at the same time they were learning, he advised musical games to supplement the programs. Instead of presenting a symphony as a whole, he selected certain portions which illustrated the use of various instruments. He let the children both see and hear these instruments which they have grown to know. Even the smallest has learned to distinguish the English horn from the oboe.

Each child receives a notebook in which to write comments on the music, paste pictures of the instruments, composers and orchestra. At the end of the season prizes are awarded to the three who present the most original notebooks.

An air of informality permeates the concerts. Children are free to ask questions if they wish. Very often a child will ask if he may himself try an instrument to clarify a particular idea. Such requests are always granted.

The concerts are held at the auditorium of the New Plateau School. The admission is 10 cents. They are regularly attended by more than 1000 children, ranging in age from six to 15, and often from 300 to 400 have been turned away.

Joan of Arc Statue In Quebec Protested

OTTAWA, April 28 (CP)—J. S. Woodsworth, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation leader, protested in the House of Commons over the erection of an equestrian statue of Joan of Arc on the National battlefield at Quebec. It was donated by Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Huntington of New York.

Mr. Woodsworth said Joan of Arc had no place in Canadian history and her statue should not be erected on the battlefield where Wolfe and Montcalm fought the battle that resulted in the British conquest of Canada 300 years after Joan of Arc.

Charles Dunning, Finance Minister, read a letter from Sir George Garneau, Chairman of the National Battlefields Board, explaining that the statue was donated by the New York couple and erected at no cost to the Park Board. It was being placed in a sunken garden on the edge of the Park, not on the battlefield proper, he said.

442,000 Girl Scouts

The Girl Scouts have a national membership of approximately 442,000.

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Answers to Crossword Puzzle

Answers to Crossword Puzzle

Wonders of Research: Short Engine

Locomotives assume shape
to suit their function of
hauling coke at steel
works—Comets, on their
record of many centu-
ries, prove to be without
influence, except imagi-
nary, on affairs of earth.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Two queer-looking electric loco-
motives came out of General Elec-
tric's Erie (Pa.) works last week,
bound for the Semet-Solvay Com-
pany. Instead of the usual elon-
gated type, the new locomotives were
16 feet high and only 15 feet long.
They will be used to haul cars of
coke from the ovens to the quench-
ing pit at the Great Lakes Steel
plant in Detroit. What appears to be
an outside fire escape circling three
sides of the locomotive, is merely an
observers' platform.

Sky Scannings: Kind Caller

What the world needs is maybe a
couple of good comets, according to
Dr. F. R. Moulton, who recently
addressed the Science Council of
New York City teachers in Natural
Science. The Associated Press re-
ports Dr. Moulton as showing by
illustrations how harmless comets
really are, compared with rather
common stories of their wild activi-
ties. He explained how the same
comets often reappear at periodic
intervals, each time to be blamed
for earthly catastrophes.

There was Halley's comet, last
seen from the earth in 1910, due to
reappear in 1985. In 130 B. C. this
same comet was believed to have
forecast the birth of Mithridates; in
550 A. D. it was credited with sig-
naling the capture of Rome. In
1305 it forecast the plague—in an-
cient belief; and in 1456 Moham-
med II's conquests.

Thousands of letters from anxious
persons went to Dr. Moulton in 1910
when Halley's comet streaked across
the sky. One Texas grocer asked
whether he ought to come to the
University of Chicago, where Dr.
Moulton was teaching, to study
about comets. Dr. Moulton replied
that "after a hard struggle, astron-
omers now have the comet under
good control and it can do the earth
no harm."

Russians Plan Bathysphere

Soviet Russia is planning its own
deep-sea exploring parties by
bathysphere. A large steel sphere
with four large windows through
which motion picture cameras can be
operated for under-water photog-
raphy, constitute the novel depart-
ure from American types already
built or under construction. Russian
researchers plan to use the craft for
studies of the herring and cod fish-
ing beds at the bottom of Barents
Sea. It will have a diameter of
nearly six feet, with walls more
than an inch thick, and is planned
for a crew of three.

Mountain Action Explained

Sir Joseph Larmor of Holywood,
North Ireland, presents a new clue to

Franking

(Continued from Page 1)

lar organizations that such copies
are available. He offers to make
the distribution for them, if they
supply him with mailing lists.
4. If a favorable response is re-
ceived, Mr. Burke sends the requi-
site number of franked envelopes to
the co-operating organization,
so that they may be run through
their own addressograph machine.
The batches of envelopes are
mailed out to the Chambers of
Commerce under frank, and an-
other frank is inclosed for their
free return to Washington.

5. Finally, after the batches of
envelopes have made the free
round trip to get their addresses,
they are stuffed with the litera-
ture at Senator Burke's office and
sent out at last, still under Gov-
ernment frank, to their final re-
cipients.

It is obvious that if the new
scheme is generally resorted to in
the coming campaign, it will send up
the Post Office Department's pres-
ent \$1,137,440 expense from this item
many times.

By a coincidence, Mr. Burke's
office is next door to the La Follette
Lobby Committee's rooms in the
Senate Office Building. During a
rush of work, the Burke office be-
comes a free-postage mill with truck
loads of bundled mail going out.
Each envelope sent out contains a
note from the Senator to "our
friends," stressing the needs for re-
vising the law, and urging them to
write their Senators and Congress-
men. This note from Mr. Burke is
mimeographed on stationery of the
Senate Judiciary Committee, and
contains the full names of the Com-
mittee in its upper left hand corner.

A total of 2,500 Chambers of
Commerce have been offered the
benefit of the Burke franking serv-
ice, according to Homer H. Gruen-
ther, Mr. Burke's enterprising sec-
retary. Some 25,000 envelopes have
already been sent to them for ad-
dressing.

British Commission

Reaches Holy Land

JERUSALEM, April 28 (AP)—Mem-
bers of the four-man Commission
sent by the British Government to
study further the question of par-
titioning the Holy Land reached
Jerusalem yesterday.

Secrecy surrounded the Commis-
sion's journey from the coast owing
to continuing terroristic disorders.

The Commission, headed by Sir
John Woodhead, former Acting Gov-
ernor of Bengal, is to "suggest
modifications" in the year-old plan
for dividing Palestine into Jewish
and Arab states and a British man-
dated area. The plan, offered by a
Royal Commission, has drawn much
opposition.

The Commissioners plan to begin
a tour of the country in a few days.



General Electric
Coke-Hauling Locomotive
Built for the Semet Solvay Company

the inner mystery of how mountains
rise and sink on the continents of
the earth. In a report published in
Nature, the British weekly journal of
Natural Science, he considers that if
mountain ranges rest on foundations
of denser material, then as the
mountains accumulate locally, they
would gradually sink. The roots of
the mountains, he says, would thus
penetrate into the denser viscous
material to a depth greater than the
height of the mountain, in order to
compensate for the extra column
aloft. In this way the action would
be very much like that of a sub-
merged iceberg.

Colonies at Versailles

Colonial possessions are more
often a liability than an asset, ac-
cording to Dr. C. B. Fawcett, pro-
fessor of economic and regional ge-
ography at the University of London.

"No country has made a financial
profit on its colonial ventures," he
writes in the current issue of Geo-
graphical Review, "since the rena-
issance of colonial imperialism in the
nineteenth century," adding, "in fact
most colonial empires have been ex-
ceedingly costly to the parent coun-
tries."

The familiar political justification
for colonial ambitions, the need for
foodstuffs and raw materials, is un-
tenable, he says. "Great Britain is
more dependent than any other
country upon imported foodstuffs.
She is also one of the chief colonial
powers, yet the only foodstuffs she
imports chiefly from her own colonies
are tea, cocoa and cane sugar.

Wheat and other vastly more im-
portant requirements are obtained
from lands not under her control."

As outlets for increasing or sur-
plus population, colonies of exploi-
tation have no value, for they are
mainly in tropical climates, unsuited
to white immigration. Dr.
Fawcett's final deduction is that the
greatest value of colonies lies in
prestige, "the result of a false con-
ception established before the
World War and fostered by the
Versailles Treaty, that colonies are
necessary attributes of any great
nation."

Fruit Ships Help Museum

Animal stowaways shipped to New
York on banana boats have been
received by the American Museum
and are on exhibition in the Eighth
Avenue Subway entrance of the
Roosevelt Memorial in New York,
under supervision of Dr. G. K.
Noble.

They include three boa constrictors,
a poisonous pit viper, two large
spiny-tailed iguanas, two dwarf
opossums and a host of smaller
creatures. The collection is of great
interest because it shows how many
types of animal life can be carried
about the world unintentionally by

'Save Our System' Rebellion Of Women Fights U.S. Spending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—An incip-
ent revolt against the Roosevelt Ad-
ministration's pump-priming pro-
gram broke out here today as two
"embattled" housewives, fearing in-
creased living costs and intolerable
tax burdens upon their children, set
in motion a mass protest designed
to force Congress to end the growing
deficit of the Federal Government.

Starting in suburban Rockland
County, the movement spread
through the metropolitan area, leav-
ing in its wake plans for the orga-
nization of an "S. O. S." (Save Our
System) drive throughout the United
States.

The "shooting" began at Suffern,
N. Y., when two women, mothers of
families, decided that instead of sit-
ting home worrying about the future
of America and higher costs of
groceries, they would start a
"Women's Rebellion" against the
rising expenses of Government.

To test local sentiment, they pre-
pared a one-page circular calling
upon the mothers to "wake up" and
instigate a revolt in their several
communities. The proposal caught
public interest immediately, and
within 24 hours not only were the
initial 10,000 copies exhausted, but
20,000 more were ordered from the
printer.

Campaign Spreads

The handbills carry room for sig-
natures and a request that voters
forward them to members of Con-
gress with a demand for reduction
of Governmental expenditures in
order to keep "our children's future
unmortgaged and give us all a chance
to save ourselves."

When Suffern and other Rock-
land County communities evidenced
a high degree of interest, the cam-
paign was brought to New York
City, where circulars were distrib-
uted.

Both Mrs. Charles P. Bispham
and Mrs. Charles L. Hulswit, whose
pioneering started the program on
its way, are active in Rockland
County community work, but pro-
fess no special interest in politics.
They revealed the decision to start
a women's rebellion came after they
had worried long over thrifty
financing of their households while
the National Government was, they
held, carried on extravagantly. Ob-
serving that other women also were
concerned, they drafted the circular
and distributed it themselves in
Suffern stores and public places.

While Mrs. Bispham was passing
out handbills, her husband, the Rev.
Mr. Bispham, rector of Christ
Protestant Episcopal Church, re-
mained home to address envelopes,
but Mr. Hulswit, who is manager of
the Rockland County Gas Company,
had to be on the job and thus
could not aid his wife's program.

Pointed Questions

The text of the circular calls upon
American women to stop pump-
priming before their country is
bankrupt.

"What has the 'pump-priming' of
\$18,000,000,000 during the last five
years done for you?" it asks. "Has
your husband a steady job? How
long will it last?"

"How about your home? Do you
own it, or is your home one of the
70 per cent of Government-mort-
gaged homes behind in payments, or
is it already in the possession of
the Government?"

"Are you one of the 14,000,000 on
relief or one of the 12,000,000 still
unemployed? Spending has brought
the Nation close to the peak of un-
employment—why spend more?"

The Government gives with one
hand, but has to take with the
other, Mrs. Bispham and Mrs. Hul-
swit recalled. Since one dollar out of
every five paid wage-earners has to
go for taxes, they reasoned, that

Research in Design Adds to Efficiency Of British Vessels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Research in the Wil-
liam Froude section of the National
Physical Laboratory during 1937
dealt with the designs of 58 ships
which had been sent in for test. Of
these 49 were altered to some extent.
In eight cases hulls were re-
designed before test, while in 17
cases the propeller and stern ar-
rangements were redesigned before
test. Four out of 60 tested were im-
proved to give a reduction of power
of over 20 per cent; five were im-
proved between 10 and 20 per cent;
18 between 5 and 10 per cent and
12 between 5 and 3 per cent.

These tests covered a wide var-
iety of vessels and included des-
troyers, quadruple-screw ships,
large Atlantic liners, fast cargo ves-
sels, tramp and coastal types, dredg-
ers, tugs, tankers, motor boats, pad-
dle, and river boats.

Fair Expects 4,000,000

Four million visitors are expected
to enter California in 1938 for the
Golden Gate International Expo-
sition.

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Superior Lesson Markers
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Charge, 15 Minutes to Times
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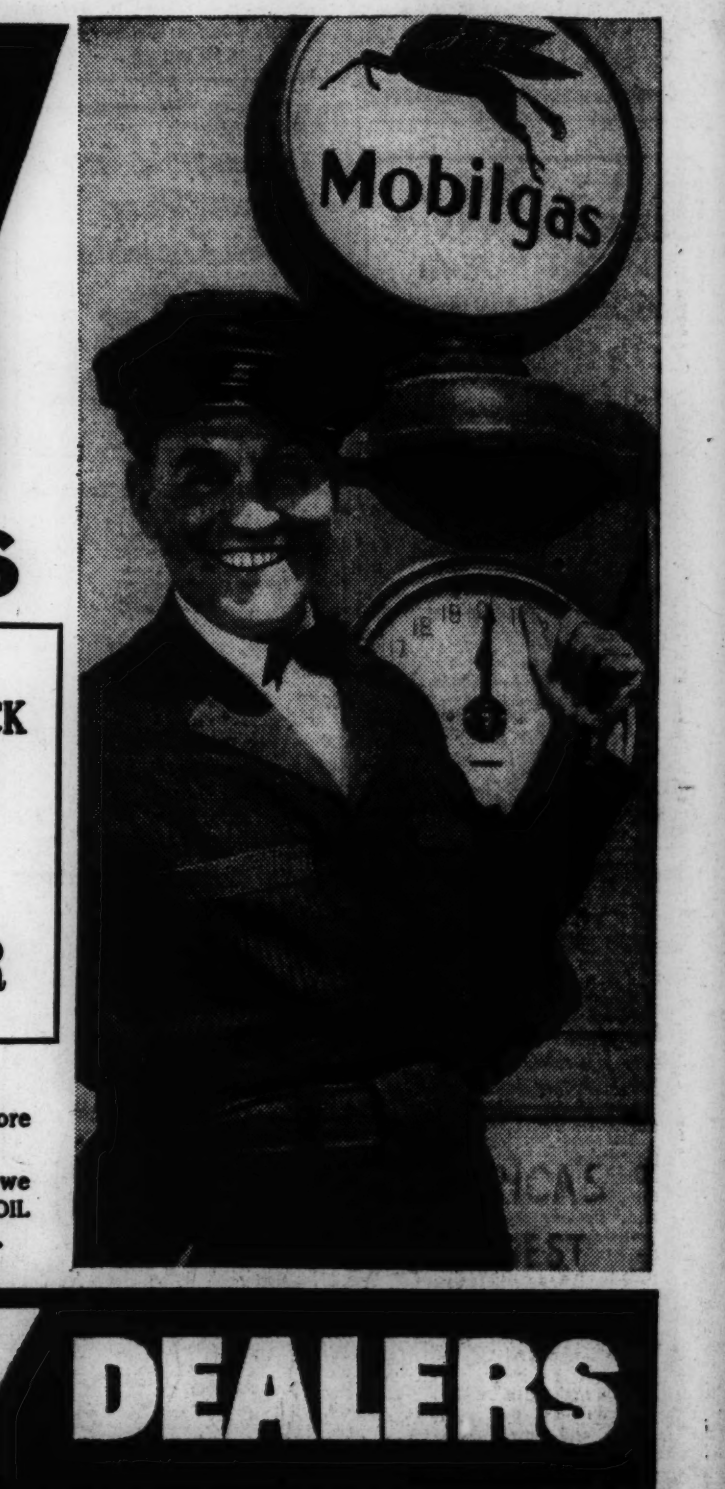
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SEE PAGE 5

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More Efficient Government Urged as Bar to Dictators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28—No re-
treat to the days when government
performed new functions and had
little power, but an effort to make
government more efficient in doing
the new tasks constantly being
pushed into its lap was urged by
speakers before the national con-
vention of the League of Women
Voters here.

They recommended this policy as
a means of preserving democracy.
Dictatorship, they declared, gets a
hold when democratic government
fails to meet new needs satisfac-
torily.

A British economist, who has had
long talks with Premier Mussolini
gave the League some advice along
this line. The speaker, Dr. Herman
L. Finer of the University of Lon-
don, said that it was not enough for
democratic governments to equip
themselves with administrative
gadgets, like merit systems, but that
countries practicing democracy must
subject themselves to critical self-
examination to detect faults arising
from the individualism they en-
courage.

'Economic Egoism' Criticized
One besetting sin of democracies
he termed "economic egoism," or
greed. Certain groups or classes want
too much and lobby to get power in
their own hands. One way to check
such class aggression, he said, was
to spread the merit system in gov-
ernment and so remove the "cur-
rency of politicians" from circula-
tion.

Another safeguard to democracy
is strong party organization, Dr.
Finer declared. By this, he ex-
plained, he meant a political ma-
chine. Not of the spoils-seeking variety
known in many cities, but based
on integrity, with a program in-
tended to be put in effect—not
merely to get votes—a party making
itself responsible for the civic edu-
cation of the people.

Lobbies, even well-intentioned
ones, came in for criticism also
from Herbert Emmerich, a special-
ist in administration on the staff of
the nonpolitical Public Administration
Clearing House in Chicago. Pressure
groups, he said, block the way to
improvement of governmen-
tal administration as a whole. "Some
of the best pressure groups," said
Mr. Emmerich, "are more in-
terested in seeing the agency with
which they are concerned protected,
strong, and autonomous, than they
are in seeing improvement in the

operation of government generally.
"This pressure group parochialism
is the greatest obstacle to an
integrated executive system."

Eager to Learn
Democracies should beware of
"slogan thinking," warned Harry D.
Gideonse, University of Chicago
economist and a popular "round
table" on the radio. Use of emo-
tionally-tinged words like neutrality
and equality, and of catch phrases,
tends to keep people from facing
such actualities as the need for
building a system of collective
security for the world he declared.
He warned also against "headline
jitters," thinking in terms of today's
news only. Firm, well considered
foreign policies are needed in the
democratic countries if aggression
by dictatorships is not to be en-
couraged, he insisted.

Here to learn, League members
gave close attention to a serious dis-
cussion of current economic prob-
lems prepared by Alvin H. Hanson
of Harvard University, Presi-
dent of the American Economics As-
sociation.

Government spending for public
works is nothing to get alarmed
about, even when it runs up the
public debt and slackens some pri-
vate enterprise, Dr. Hansen said in
effect. But he made one condition.
Projects undertaken by the Govern-
ment should be self-sustaining.
"I think we shall have to hunt
out such self-sustaining public
works," he said. "We have hardly
scratched the surface of them yet."
As examples, he mentioned low-
cost housing and express highways.
Turning from a study of national
problems, the League undertook to
get its own finances on a sounder
basis, and voted to set up a com-
mittee to formulate a policy for
more adequate financial support of
the League's program. This followed
an address by C. Lyle Blesley, di-
rector of the Civil Service Assembly,
who told them that "good govern-
ment cannot be bought in a bargain
basement."

Stalled on Lake? Phone to Shore

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO—Soon, if a radio-
equipped yacht scudding about Lake
Michigan far from shore runs into a
prolonged calm, the skipper will
be able to "ring up" home and tell
the folks he'll be late for dinner. Or
if a motorboat runs out of gasoline
somewhere out in the blue waters of
this end of the big lake and if it has
a radio, a "call" to a service sta-
tion ashore will bring a few gallons
out in a jiffy.

Preparations are under way by
Theodore Donnelly, Chicago printer
and publisher, yachtsman and radio
amateur, to establish a system of
telephone communication between
shore telephone lines and radio-
equipped ships in the lake in the
Chicago region. He recently received
authority from the Federal Com-
munications Commission to con-
struct a 400-watt coastal harbor
radio-telephone station at Lake
Bluff, Ill., north of Chicago.

Arrangements have been made,
Mr. Donnelly says, with the Illinois
Bell Telephone Company to make
connections between the Lake Bluff
exchange and the radio station, so
that calls from ships in the lake
may be made direct to any telephone
subscriber.

Though Mr. Donnelly's proposal
was opposed by the Lorain County
Radio Corporation, of Lorain, Ohio,
which operates a Great Lakes radio-
phone service, the Commission ruled
there was a need of a harbor sta-
tion to serve the Chicago area.

Viaduct Money Allotted

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—City En-
gineer Joe Wolfelder announced that
the State Division of Highways has
tentatively allotted \$270,000 for the
construction of a viaduct over the
Santa Fe tracks at the Oak Street
crossing. The next step is for the
city and county to acquire the neces-
sary rights of way.

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'Original' Cabins Greet Oxcart Caravan



Restoration of Shelters Built by First Settlers at Schoenbrunn, Ohio
Prepared for the Celebration of the Northwest Territory Sesquicentennial Celebration

La Follette Group Seen in Need Of National Party

(Continued from Page 1)

port and finance. Mayor Daniel W.
Hoan of Milwaukee, speaking of a
labor party, told the national Social-
ist convention in this State last
week:

"You can't build a labor party in
one month or in one year. It is a
task of years."

That promises to be equally true
of a national progressive party.

The Wisconsin State election this
year does not present the apparen-
t problem of 1940, since this year's
campaign will be free from the out-
side pressures of a presidential year.

More Moderate Than Labor
Should a national third party
emerge from the liberal conference
here, it is not expected to become
as drastic in its program as a na-
tional labor party would inevitably
be.

Governor La Follette has never
gone as far as the strong Socialist
element concentrated in Milwaukee
would like. He did not, for example
become a member of the three-year-
old Farmer-Labor Progressive Fed-
eration of Wisconsin. This is an
alliance of the State Federation of
Labor, three minor farm groups,
several other factors, and the So-
cialist Party. In going into the Fed-
eration the Socialists gave up their
identity as a political party with a
place on the ballot.

The Governor and the Federation
have worked together but as some
observers feel more to the advantage
of the Governor than of the Fed-
eration. Support of the Federation
is credited with having caused the
Progressive Party to take a more
radical stand in its platform than
it would otherwise. Still it is by no
means a thorough Socialist plat-
form, and the Socialist Party in the
State is divided on whether it has
lost more than it gained by going
into the new combination.

Efforts to encourage third parties
have been made in other States by
both the Progressive Party and the
Farmer-Labor Federation, it is said.
This seems a curious competition,
in that organizations united in their
home State should become rivals in
other States.

Party Shifts Forecast

ST. LOUIS, April 28 (P)—Mayor
La Guardia of New York said yester-
day he thought there would be a
political realignment, rather than a
third party, by 1940.

The division on economic issues
will bring a coalition of all "progres-
sive forces," he asserted in an inter-
view. It won't be important, he
added, whether present party labels
are maintained or new ones offered.

Mayor La Guardia merely said,
"It's all right," when asked his opin-
ion on the meeting of "liberals" called
by Gov. Philip P. La Follette of Wis-
consin.

Restored Fortress Invites Tourists

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.—Com-
pletion of a paved highway to the
century-old Fort Macon across
Bogue Sound from here, and dedi-
cation of a museum in one of the
three restored rooms at the fortress,
are expected to attract visitors this
summer to the State park there.

Cannon balls, a cannon mold and
old coins found in the fort court-
yard during recent excavations will
be included in the museum, which
will be opened by the United Daugh-
ters of the Confederacy, in co-op-
eration with the State Department
of Conservation and Development.

The fortress, costing \$463,700, was
finished in 1834. With Federal aid,
it has been partially restored. Mas-
sive walls, a moat, dungeons, gar-
rison rooms, brick arches, wrought-
iron balustrades on stairways,
cistern systems, and ventilation ar-
rangements lend the place antique
interest. The fort occupies eight
acres.

Frontier Temperance Village Greets Northwest 'Pioneers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHOENBRUNN, Ohio — Time-
turned back more than 150 years
in this little village recently, when
the Northwest Territory Sesquicen-
tennial Caravan marched into the
quaint log village here, where tem-
perance in America was born.

The scene might have been an old
woodcut from a history book. There
was the peaceful hilltop crowned
with 15 log cabins, a log church and
schoolhouse—the bonneted and
shawled women, the men in their
steep hats and flowing capes, and
then the caravan trailing in the
wake of its covered wagon, drawn
by oxen.

The bronzed, hardy men from the
East who had trekked across coun-
try for 800 miles to celebrate the
opening of the great territory of
which Schoenbrunn is one of the
earliest settlements with its found-
ing date of 1772 fitted in with the
picture.

For months the countryside had
awaited this day. Ever since his-
torians, poring over early maps dis-
covered the whereabouts of the vil-
lage and, upon investigation, found
the signs of the old settlers they
have been busily at work.

With the aid of the Works Pro-
gram Administration and the nearby
National Youth Administration Sym-
phony Orchestra, the village was
camp, the buildings, including the
church where David Ziesler, Mor-
avian minister who founded the

settlement, preached, were all com-
pleted. Rough-hewn beams, hand-
wrought nails and huge fireplaces
went into them. The crude benches
on which the 60 Christianized In-
dians and the handful of white set-
tlers sat, as they attended the school
and church, the ancient tables,
the doors fastened with thongs,
the wooden cradles, and leather-
strung beds, all were restored.

And over the doors, carved in rough
lettering, were the names of those
early folk.

A sprinkling of Amish folk in their
black bonnets and shawls the men
bewhiskered and solemn, mingled in
the throng which had come to greet
the ox-drawn wagon and the men
in shaggy sheepskin coats, who had
walked across country for 800 miles
to Marietta, the first permanent
settlement in the territory.

Residents of the nearby town of
New Philadelphia had searched their
attics to find material for cloth-
ing.

They listened to tales of the be-
ginnings of this settlement as told
by leaders of the town.

Rules adopted in 1772 and found
in an ancient diary here, estab-
lished the foundation for sobriety
under article 13 in these words:

"We will not permit rum or any
other intoxicating liquor into our
town. If strangers or traders bring
intoxicating liquor the helpers shall
take it from them and not restore it
until the owners are ready to leave
the place."

Music of Bennington Dance
Offered in New Recordings

Review of Recordings
Late in 1937 at the "Dance Inter-
national" festival in New York,
Hanya Holm and her group of dan-
cers from Bennington College de-
buted in a significant work, "Trend,"
in which for the first time special-
ly composed recordings were made.
Thus did modern recording come to the
aid of choreography.

One of these recordings is now to
hand in the quarterly release by
New Music Quarterly Recordings
from Bennington of Edgar Varese's
"Octandre," which was the con-
cluding number of "Trend." It is
played, as the title possibly implies,
by a wind instrument and string
bass octet conducted by Nicolas
Slonimsky and pressed by Musicraft
in New York.

"Octandre" is ultra modern
chamber music and is couched in a
highly personal idiom suitable to
the demands of a dance group.
Frankly one cannot make much of
it listening to it as music other than
to note the striking instrumen-
tal effects caused either by
dissonance or by certain combina-
tions within the octet. At times it
sounds like a bunch of motorists im-
patiently tooting their horns at a
traffic officer who has held them up
too long, or a chorus of whistles.
It needs the dancers to give it
point.

Popular
Deca, which has brought back Gene
Austin and the Waters to popular re-
cording, brings back another performer
this week whom we are glad to hear
from. Gene Austin is back with her
peculiar vocal shakes and yodels and
guitar singing. Carolee Lombello, a
sister to the famous "Frankie and
Johnny," "Bury Me Not on the Lone
Prairie" and "The Girl Who Sings"
done in the genuine "low down" blues
style. On the other hand, the new
recording is a delightful piano song
of her own with guitar, "Sing Me a
Song of the Number 9." It is a deli-
cious little waltz rhythm. Either side
makes it a good disc according to how
one's taste runs.

Another "classic" of the popular key-
board, "The Keyboards" on the Key-
board, is played by Frankie Carle, with
a guitar and string bass accompani-
ment. The recording is a good one.
On the other side is coupled Ethel Foner's
"Holidays," a tune which has been rather
prominently identified over the radio with
Joe Reichman, band leader of the Duchin
type.

The electric organ, piano and drums
trio of Milt Henth, Willie Smith and O'Neil
Spencer continues to produce innum-
erable jazz effects for Deca. This week it
does an oddity, "Pop Corn Man," and
"The Camels Are Swinging," the latter
in the popular Scottish style.

European Releases
Haydn: Symphony No. 100 in G Major
(The Military), played by the Vienna
Philharmonic Orchestra under Bruno
Walter. Three R. M. V. records. This
was the last of the 12 symphonies which
the Viennese Philharmonic Orchestra
impresario, Johann Saloman, brought
him to London in 1791 to 1794. This
one owes its military title to the drums
and trumpets which are heard at one
point. The recording is a good one,
and welcome, as hitherto the only one
available here has been on four 10-inch
discs.

Mahler: "Adagio" from Symphony No.
5, in G minor, played by Bruno Walter
and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.
R. M. V. record. This lovely movement
was recorded in 1919 and is now
under new management.

Mozart: "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" (K. 253)
played by Wilhelm Furtwangler and the
Berlin Philharmonic. Three Deca re-
cordings. This work was hardly worth re-
cording again, but it is well done,
though without any great distinction.

Deep South Gains New Income By Diverse Cropping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark.—The rapid
momentum currently attained by in-
tensive efforts to diversify crops in
the South—to bring the cow, the
sow, and the little red hen to the
cotton plantation—is dramatically
illustrated by a survey of 13 southern
states now completed by the De-
partment of Agriculture. The figures
obtained are not cold, but pulsating
with meaning for the former one-
crop areas in terms of liberation
from what amounts to economic
slavery to a fiber.

Wheat production showed an in-
crease of 45,000,000 bushels at the
end of last year over the 1923-32
average, when the wheat decline in
the remainder of the country was
estimated at 25,000,000 bushels; Mis-
souri, Georgia, and Tennessee, nearly
doubled the average, while Arkansas
and Kentucky tripled it. All of the
southern states in the survey showed
an increase.

Cattle increased 11,000,000 bushels,
with Louisiana leading, its produc-
tion tripled, whereas in the nation
as a whole a decline of 62,000,000
bushels was noted.

Last year Missouri produced a
barley crop five times greater than
the 1923-32 average. Other crops
show similar increases in advance of
production in the remainder of the
country.

Gov. Carl E. Bailey of Arkansas,
in counting up the State's total 1937
income, estimates a gain of nearly
\$20,000,000 over 1936, or twice that
of 1932, a depression year. He indi-
cates that farm income was nearly
50 per cent greater than that of 1936,
despite the low price of cotton.

Livestock Developed
C. C. Randall, Assistant Director
of Arkansas Extension Service, states
that livestock, and its products
brought Arkansas farmers approxi-
mately \$30,000,000 in 1937, a gain of
more than \$3,000,000 over 1936.

Fruit showed a notable increase.
Mr. Randall reports. The apple crop,
showing an increase of nearly \$1-
000,000 over 1936, was valued at
nearly \$1,500,000. The peach crop,
valued at about \$3,500,000, increased
about \$2,500,000.

Gov. Hugh L. White reports that
Mississippi in four years trebled
agricultural income, and yet retired
from cultivation or devoted to other
crops more than 1,000,000 acres of
"surplus" cotton. Mississippi's acre-
age of sweet potatoes and hay more
than doubled, corn, Irish potatoes,
sugar cane, oats, and wheat acreage
increased 50 per cent, hog produc-
tion increased 26 per cent, and cattle
66 per cent.

On a total agricultural invest-
ment in 1936 of \$360,000,000, says
Governor White, "Mississippians pro-
duced revenue of \$300,000,000. In the
field of livestock the return was more
than 100 per cent of the investment."

A livestock gain in 1937 of 10 to 15
per cent over 1936 was reported in
Tennessee by Gov. Gordon Browning.
Cattle, sheep, swine, horses, and
poultry increased, while corn and
wheat production made the most
decided increases of grain.

New methods of farming were en-
couraged by the Agricultural Adjust-
ment Act.

The trend is not local, but is espe-
cially strong in Mississippi, Arkan-
sas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Mis-
souri. A new dairy movement is
gaining headway through sponsor-
ship by Chambers of Commerce,
State Extension Service officials,
civic organizations, and County
Agents.

The conception that the South
will find it very difficult to change
rather abruptly is one-crop system
into diversified farming is shown to
be without truth, inasmuch as great
 strides have already been made in
this new trend.

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**Tamarisk Tree Held
Ideal Fence Post**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TUSCON, Ariz.—Tamarisk trees
can solve the fence post problem
for farmers anywhere in the low-
lands of the Southwest, says Dr.
G. E. Smith, head of the De-
partment of Agricultural Engineer-
ing at the University of Arizona.

Posts from this rapidly-growing
tree appear to last indefinitely
when the butt ends are treated with
Grade 1 creosote oil at a cost of less
than seven cents apiece, Dr. Smith
says. They can be treated either
green or dry. All that is neces-
sary is to set the posts upright in a
tub or barrel and leave them over-
night. The wood becomes impreg-
nated with creosote, which repels
fungi that cause rotting. The above-
ground part requires no treatment
in this climate, but dries out very
tough and hard.

In experiments carried out under
Dr. Smith's direction, hundreds
of treated posts set out over two
years ago show no sign of decay,
while many untreated posts set at
the same time have had to be re-
placed.

California's Snowfalls
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Snow re-
moval crews in "sunny" California
moved more than 100,000,000 cubic
yards of snow from highways in
the State the first six months of
the winter season beginning Oct. 1.

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Mexican Reports Of Crisis on Oil Officially Denied

MEXICO CITY, April 28 (AP)—President Cardenas wishes to assure his people that reports his Administration faces an economic crisis, disorders, and armed revolt as a result of oil expropriation are "alarmist versions."

The Mexican President declared yesterday at the celebration of "Soldier's Day," the Mexican people could view such reports with "serenity."

The gist of the reports he summed up as follows:
"That the stagnation of our agricultural production attributed to the lack of responsibility and ability of our farmers, will lead us to a crisis of serious consequences; that the release of funds to pay the petroleum debt will make money scarce; that direct participation in the administration of the petroleum industry by the workers will bring it to anarchy and failure because of their lack of preparation; that the poverty of the people and the reduced resources of the public treasury will not permit the meeting of the obligations contracted in the expropriation (of the 17 foreign oil companies March 18)."

These charges he categorically refuted.

The President criticized the oil companies "for attempting to bring foreign powers into an affair of domestic nature."

Bank Aid Promised
He announced the Bank of Mexico, which discontinued operations in foreign exchange to let the peso seek its level after the expropriation, would expand rediscunt operations to facilitate agricultural and industrial production.

Although it was officially indicated in London a boycott of Mex-

Oil Brings Unity to Mexico



Even Children Give Their Toys to Aid Government
Mrs. Lazaro Cardenas, wife of the Mexican President, wearing the Large White Hat, receives a Toy from a Child. This Was One of the Thousands of Offerings by Mexicans to Swell the Funds Being Collected for the Payment of the \$400,000,000 Debt to the American and British Oil Companies for the Expropriation of Property.

can oil by British buyers was advocated by Britain, President Cardenas received representatives of the Mexican-British distributing concern, Centramerica Corporation, backed by Harrison, Ltd., of London, one of several firms seeking to buy Mexican oil.

Offices Closed
For the first time in several years all Government offices were closed for the celebration, which observers took as a further evidence of President Cardenas' desire to unite his armed forces with his labor and agrarian support.

The President reassured his confidence in the ability of the petroleum workers to operate the oil industry and declared that the reduction of agricultural production was not due to incompetence of the peasants.

He likewise said there was no basis for rumors of armed revolt, declaring "the army and the people themselves are ready to maintain the public peace."

Mexico to Cut Tariff

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Mexico intends to make a gesture of friendship to the United States—an appreciable reduction of tariffs, officials said yesterday.

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles said Francisco Najera, the Mexican Ambassador, informed him the reduction was being prepared to take effect May 1.

At the State Department this was interpreted as an amicable move which, it is hoped, will facilitate the settlement of questions arising from the expropriation of American oil properties.

The reduction will repair some, if not all, the injury done American commerce when Mexico, in January, imposed tariff increases ranging up to 200 per cent and more.

Only a few weeks after that Mexico expropriated the American oil properties, an act which was followed by the United States' suspension of the silver-purchase program with Mexico.

Now the United States is again purchasing silver from Mexico on the New York market.

Course in Reading Given to Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—There are at least 200 automobile drivers in Mecklenburg County who cannot read or write, and 3,000 in the State in the same condition, according to Mrs. Tom Henderson of the State Adult Education program.

These illiterate drivers constitute a menace to automobile traffic, said Mrs. Henderson, because "dangerous intersection" and "truck lane through city" are just a couple of other signs as far as they are concerned.

However, through a program sponsored by the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, these drivers are being schooled to an extent where they will at least not be a danger on the highways.

Approximately a third of the county's illiterate drivers are already in the State-aid education classes, and are being taught to read highway signs.

A \$25,000 grant by the Legislature furnished the State quota, while each county puts up an amount equal to its state aid. Mecklenburg County has a \$1,100 program, while Gaston County has a \$4,000 program.

All Mexico Unites to Back Government on Oil Seizures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—"Co-operation," a word which has not always characterized public and governmental activities in Mexico, is the term most often heard in recent weeks as Mexico unites in a gigantic effort to pay the indemnities due foreign oil companies as a result of their expropriation by the Mexican Government on March 18.

The most recent example of co-operation came from the Mexican women, a group which until now has played no part in public affairs and taken little interest in them.

Led by Mrs. Lazaro Cardenas, wife of the President, the National Women's Committee for Paying the Petroleum Debt was organized with a program of enlisting the support of all Mexican women in the campaign. Other members of the Committee were wives of Cabinet members and Government officials.

Response to Appeal

In less than a week the Committee opened headquarters in the Palace of Fine Arts, calling upon the women of Mexico City to donate whatever they might have of value to the fund. The call met with such an overwhelming success that the time for receiving the donations was extended from one to two days.

All day long Indian women carrying corn and chickens, middle class women bringing silver table spoons or spare household money, and women of the upper classes bringing jewelry and silver plate filed through the marble halls and deposited their goods.

Each was thanked by Mrs. Cardenas and given a metal ring which symbolized the donor's co-operation in the national campaign. Mrs. Cardenas and the members of her Committee wore small rosettes of red, white and green, the national colors, to symbolize the national character of the event.

One of the most moving scenes occurring on the first day was the appearance of a small boy in the cotton clothes and sombrero of the Mexican peon. He offered a sweater tightly rolled up, which, when opened, held 65 centavos in the pocket. After dropping this money into the box, the child said that he wanted to make a speech.

Nationalism Grows

He was lifted onto a table and with small arm flung high, he delivered a patriotic oration on the defense of his country, ending with "Viva la libertad! Viva Mexico!"

This rising spirit of nationalism is manifesting itself in many ways and it is due to the antagonism aroused against foreign oil companies. The slogan on which it is being fed is the economic liberation of Mexico from the domination of foreign imperialists.

Since the payment of indemnities to the oil companies has been posed as a question of "national honor" a vigorous campaign has been launched for contributions to the fund of "National Co-operation" with which to pay the debt. All mediums of press, radio, motion pictures and posters are being utilized to rally the populace to this end.

The most frequent contribution is the offer of one or more days' pay by labor unions. Government employees and workers for private business. Typical of these is the donation made by one section of the miners' union which offered its 17,000 peso strike fund and wages up to the total sum of 85,000 pesos toward the fund.

School children are making offerings of a few centavos and higher Government officials are giving as much as several thousand pesos each. Individual offerings range from ten centavos from a street urchin to 10,000 pesos given to the women's fund by a woman whose properties in the Laguna district had been expropriated.

The most spectacular offer of co-operation to date came from the Roman Catholic Church which for many years has been at odds with the Government for its control of religious affairs. Yet Archbishop Jose Garibi Rivera of Guadalajara asked all of his parishioners in the State of Jalisco to contribute to the Government's fund.

This gesture was the more remarkable since it originated in Jalisco State, which is the stronghold of conservative Roman Catholicism. It was followed by an announcement from Archbishop Luis M. Martinez of Mexico saying that all Roman Catholics should co-operate by donating to the fund.

In addition to this fund it has been proposed that a bond issue for 100,000,000 pesos be floated within the country. This move has been approved by the State Governors and is soon to be discussed in a special session of the Congress. President Cardenas has also stated that 20 per cent of all oil sold abroad and a percentage, yet to be fixed, of domestic petroleum sales will go toward the indemnity fund.

Mexico's determination to pay indemnities for the expropriated properties of United States and British oil companies has taken its first concrete form in the approval by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of an internal loan to be launched at an early date.

The loan will be for 100,000,000 pesos and will be issued in two series. The first of these will be for 50,000,000 pesos which will not bear interest for the first ten years and will bear 4 per cent interest after that date. Amortization of the capital will begin also at the expiration of ten years.

The second series will carry interest from the date of issue but amortization of capital will begin after ten years. Both series will be issued in denominations from five to ten thousand pesos, so that they may be bought by people of varying means.

In addition certificates of from 50 centavos to five pesos will be sold to school children. These are to be known as certificates of "National Redemption," which is the name by which the entire loan is designated.

The patriotic nature of the loan is being emphasized by the government and all classes of citizens are being urged to "do their bit" to pay the petroleum debt. In order that the bonds may be kept as "diplomas of citizenship" the Government has provided that title to them shall remain in the hands of the original purchasers, after amortization.



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Madame Chiang Pays Tribute To Y. W. C. A. Work in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 28—With the arresting thought, "today is tomorrow in China, and the Y. W. C. A. is living tomorrow in China today," Mrs. Austin L. Kimball, President of the Young Women's Christian Association, opened a special meeting of the fifteenth biennial convention of the Association last night in which delegates had gathered to hear a radio address to the assembly by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek from Hangkow, China.

"Because my country is at war and because so many thousands of my fellow women face distress and death," said Madame Chiang, "it seems almost unreal that several thousand American women should be able to hold a convention in peaceful surroundings to discuss such subjects as leadership, religion, and democracy."

Pleads for Understanding

Madame Chiang pleaded for an understanding of the problems of China in the present crisis, pointing out that China was 100 years behind other nations until the birth of the recent new life movement which she fostered.

Paying tribute to the Y. W. C. A. in China and the work of women in developing the new program, she sketched its educational advantages and physical aspects, then added, "Through our gamut of refinement the importance of fundamental spiritual guidance is also emphasized. Thus we illuminate moral concepts. In short, we kindle anew all the democratic principles which our people have always possessed."

She pictured the conflict in China as "not a mere war between two countries, but a desperate struggle between right and wrong, between democratic ideals and autocracy at its worst."

Returning to the final business which occupied the attention of the 3,000 delegates, the convention confirmed the appointment of five American women to the World's Council of the Association. They are:

Mrs. M. C. Miel, New York City, General Secretary of the National Board; Miss Margaret Forsythe, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City; Miss Lilian Barnes, President of the Chicago Y. W. C. A., and Mrs. Frederick Scott, former President of the Richmond, Va., Association.

Five Resolutions

The industrial assembly elected officers and passed five resolutions urging:

1. Addition to the leadership staff in order to further the industrial program.
2. Encouragement of Federal aid to train household workers and support of labor legislation affecting them.

3. Vigorous support of anti-lynching legislation.
4. Opposition to Fascist tendencies.
5. Boycott of Japanese goods and raw materials.

Miss Rose Troland, textile worker, was re-elected President of the National Industrial Council, and Miss Andrea Peterson, nursemaid, was elected Secretary-Treasurer. Both are from Minneapolis, Minn.

Individual resolutions introduced to the convention and expected to be acted upon in the closing session commended the President's proposal to confer with representatives of 26 other nations to give asylum to political refugees, urged equalization of service to rural and urban associations, and continuance of the standards study,

which is designed to make the membership more of a participating group in forming policies of the entire Association, a significant point to leaders in view of the major emphasis on democracy this year.

Arms Embargo Opposed

Three resolutions urging the United States to lift the embargo on arms to Spain also were introduced.

At a luncheon meeting sponsored by the Marriage and Family Relationships Study Group, Mrs. Evelyn M. Duval, Executive Director of the Chicago Association for Child Study and Parent Education, said that "yesterday's innocence is ignorance today" and advised her listeners that "marriage is primarily a value relationship, not physical, not economic."

Final reports of committees and the Board of Elections were presented to the convention.

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SEE PAGE 5

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Young M. I. T. Crew Coach Ready for Coming Regatta—Leahy's Record Is Unique

Tech Oarsmen Get First Real Test of Season on Saturday

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cedric Valentine, youthful coach of Massachusetts Institute of Technology's varsity crew, gives his boys the first real test of the season Saturday afternoon when the Engineers compete against Harvard and Rutgers on the Charles River for the Rowe Cup.

Harvard, winner of the cup last year, is heavily favored to keep the trophy again this season. The Crimson has a powerful crew and although Saturday's race will be their first competitive meet of the season, Coach Tom Bolles' oarsmen appear to be stronger than they were last year.

That M. I. T. has one race behind them is a big advantage for the Tech sweepers. Last week the Engineers won handsily over crews from Boston University and the Union Boat Club. While their performance was far from record breaking, Coach Valentine was pleased at the showing.

Point System Used
Saturday's race for the Rowe Cup doesn't necessarily depend upon the strength of the varsity crews. For in this race the jayvees and 150-pound oarsmen figure heavily. The winner is decided on a point scoring basis. The points are awarded like this: Varsity—first, 10; second, 6; third, 3. Jayvees—first, 8; second, 5; third, 2. 150's—first, 6; second, 4; third, 1.

So, despite the fact that Harvard's varsity may finish first, it can lose possession of the Rowe Cup if Tech's varsity places second and its jayvees and 150's take first place in their class. This would give the Engineers a total of 20 points or one more than the Crimson could do if their jayvees and 150's took second place.

The crews will row over the Henley route or the odd distance of 16-16 miles. The story goes in regard to this distance that an English chap named Henley jumped into a boat and challenged a friend to race down the Thames to "that first tree." After they finished they measured the distance which was 15-16 miles. Hence the Henley distance.

Same Seating
Tech's varsity seating for Saturday's race will be the same as last week. The outstanding thing about this M. I. T. crew is the fact that sophomores who have won seatings in the varsity boat. The second-year men



Cedric Valentine

who will take their place against Harvard and Rutgers are Wes Van Sciver, Richard Herr, Adolph Sebel, and James Baird.

Van Sciver, a 168-pound boy from Philadelphia, will be on the bow. He rowed this same position on last year's freshman crew. In the No. 3 slide will be Herr, 175 pounder from Schamokin, Pa. Last season Tom Manning, freshman coach, rowed him in the No. 5 position. At that time Manning brought him down from 210 pounds to his present weight. Sebel, who hails from Newton, will be rowing the No. 7 or, the same position he held as a freshman last season. Baird, yearling coxswain last year, will be in the "rudder" seat. He weighs 116 pounds.

Should Do Better
The other seatings find another local boy, John Glacken of Cambridge, pulling the No. 2 oar; John Chapin of Reading, Mass., seated at No. 4; David Hamell, Jr., of Rutherford, N. J., at No. 5; Richard Cella from Princeton, N. J., at 6; and Capt. C. K. Coombs of Essex, N. J., stroke. Valentine feels that this year's group should make a better record than last year. The boys are working smoothly and have shown power when called upon to sprint.

Whether the Charles River Henley course record will be lowered this

Sports Mirror

By The Associated Press

Three Years Ago
Mildred Babe Didrikson won first golf tournament, defeating Mrs. Dan Chandler, 2 up in 36 holes.

year depends considerably on the weather. If there is a good following wind, Valentine explained, the mark of 6m. 50s. can be lowered. "Incidentally," he said, "that mark has been equaled several times and on one occasion it was done when water was being let out of the dam. This tends to make the river flow faster and of course takes the boat along with it."

Valentine thinks that if a crew could average a steady 30 beats to the minute the route could be rowed in 6m. 40s. "You will find," he pointed out, "that a winning crew usually rows less strokes per minute than the loser. This was the case last year when a Navy crew handed Harvard its first defeat of the season."

Can't Blame Shell
If Tech loses Saturday Valentine certainly can't blame the shell his boys will be racing in. It was built last fall by the Cambridge Boat Works, the company which he represents.

Rutgers will bring a varsity and jayvee crew for the regatta, but will not enter a boat for the 150's. Little is known about the Rutgers' boats except that they placed second to Princeton and Columbia earlier in the season.

Manning will race his freshman crew against the Crimson yearlings. These boats do not figure in the Rowe Cup competition.

On May 7 Tech will go to Princeton to race for the Compton Cup along with Harvard and Syracuse. The following week Tech meets Cornell, Syracuse, and Harvard on the Charles River. The same day the 150's will be in Princeton racing for the Wright Cup which the M. I. T. crew won last year.

National Amateur Soccer Cup Final

The fast waning soccer season will be climaxed in New England Sunday afternoon with the staging of the grand final game of the national amateur cup competition at Big-Berry Stadium, Fall River, Mass.

After a gruelling series of elimination matches in which 126 teams have participated since last November, Fall River's Ponta Delgada will have to overcome the East against the Heidelberg S. C. of Heidelberg, Pa., western titlist. The game will start at 2:45 o'clock.

The invaders are seasoned cup-tie players, holding the unique distinction of having engaged in four previous amateur championship grand finals. During the history of this tournament, which was inaugurated 16 years ago, no other club has equalled this record. Twice before the West Penn booters gained possession of the coveted trophy to match the accomplished record of the Philadelphia German-Americans, winners in the successive years of 1933 and 1934. Heidelberg is now in a position to notch its third national booting crown in the forthcoming contest.

In their all-American-born lineup the Heidelberg's boast of four sets of brothers. They are, the Kutenas, Urbanics, Rossis and Chaplains. After an exhaustive search of soccer records it cannot be found where such an interesting set-up occurred in another club throughout the United States.

The Pontas, composed largely of native New Englanders of Portuguese lineage, will be defending the soccer superiority of the East, where the amateur title has rested for the past two years by virtue of victories in the East-West matches by the Brooklyn First Germans in 1936, and, last year, the Trenton Highlanders.

By a strange coincidence, the last time the championship was won by the West, a Fall River team, the All-Americans, fell before the W. W. Riehl S. C., a club which hails from the same district as Heidelberg.

Path of Victories
The Delgadas waded through seven previous rounds of the competition by defeating all other eastern contenders. Successively they eliminated: E-Z Bleach, of New Bedford (6-1); Bird & Sons, of East Walpole (8-1); Liberals, of Fall River (2-1); Aldens, also of Fall River (2-1); Kodak Park, of Rochester (2-1); First Germans, of Brooklyn (2-0); and St. Gerard's, of Baltimore (2-0).

Heidelberg drew a bye in the opening round of the tournament and continued through five rounds against Western Pennsylvania opposition. Only once last Sunday, were they called upon to engage an adversary from another zone and after overtime periods the Cleveland Slavias were downed in the western final by 3 goals to 1.

George Lambie, veteran Boston District referee, will have charge.

Defending Champion Reaches Fifth Round

LEEDS, England, April 28 (AP)—Frank Pennink, defending his English golf championship, reached the fifth round today with a 1-up victory over J. H. Wales of Skipton. Wales missed an 18-inch putt on the eighteenth green to give the champion his victory.

Miles in New Role

Danny Miles, Northeastern's New England high jump champion, will appear in a new role on Saturday at the Harvard relay carnival when he takes a try at broad jumping. Miles won the gold medal in the Stadium high jump last year, although he actually tied for first with Bob Haycock of Holyoke. The Norwood junior has been working hard at both broad jumping and hurdling in recent practice sessions, so Coach Jerry Tatton is anxious to see how he does on Saturday. Miles has done more than 22 feet in practice, but Tatton will be satisfied if he gets out that far.

Crimson His Favorite Color



Bob Leahy, U. S. Pitcher
Age of Mel Collard Staff Has Turned Back Harvard Three Times in Two Years, Winning for the Third Time Yesterday, 15 to 6

Dugout Topics

By Ramill

Perhaps there is something to this Pittsburgh movement. While a majority of the critics sit back and wait for the annual Pirate tailspin, Pie Traynor and his rejuvenated Buccos roll merrily along in a manner that suggests serious opposition to the contending Giants and Cubs.

The Smoky City outfit leaves an impression for two reasons. First, taking its eight out of nine, it has won four decisions by a single run. The Giants captured the pennant in 1937 because they could win the close ones. Second, the Pirates have won seven of the eight engagements by the not-so-simple method of coming from behind—another trick which all contenders must learn.

Vaughan's Homer

Floyd "Arky" Vaughan looms large in the Pirate picture. In two of the eight victories, his home runs have been the deciding factors. On opening day, against the Cardinals, the shortest hit one with a man on in the ninth to put his team in front, 4 to 3. Yesterday, in the third and deciding game of the Cup series, Arky connected again, this time with the bases loaded in the seventh. The drive enabled the Buccos to come out with another one-run triumph, 6-5.

The Giants, after winning two from the Phillies yesterday in the first doubleheader of the season, pushed up even with the Pirates. Gumbert's pitching took the opener, 7 to 3. A six-run seventh inning beat the Phils in the second, 11 to 6. Boston's pitching and defense fell to pieces yesterday at the Hive, and Brooklyn walked out of town with a 13-to-2 edge. The Dodgers scored 12 of their runs during the last four innings, driving the talented Lou Rette out in the sixth.

Lon Warneke pitched a three-hit shutout and made three safeties himself as the Cardinals scored over the Reds, 5 to 0.

Yankees Climb
Hitting much in the manner of world champions, the Yankees continued to climb in the American League standing by hammering the Athletics, 9 to 2. The champs piled up a total of 16 hits, with Rolf, Henrich and Ruffing setting the pace. Ruffing allowed eight hits, but saw only four runners pass second base.

Joe Di Maggio's name will appear in the Yankees batting order at any moment. Manager Joe McCarthy, according to news out of New York, is willing to let the young slugger play himself into top condition. In practice, Di Maggio has powdered the ball.

The White Sox called a halt in the Cleveland advance yesterday, handing the Indians their first setback since opening day, 6 to 3. Thornton Lee, a left-hander, went the route on the mound for Chicago. The Sox reached Mel Harder for four runs in the seventh.

Washington leaped over the Red Sox in the American League yesterday when they registered a 5-to-2 victory over the Boston club. Big Buck Newsom, although wild, led the Browns to a 7-to-2 triumph over the Tigers. Buck walked eight batters, but fanned seven. He yielded only four hits.

Eastern College Scores

Syracuse 4, Cornell 1.
Boston University 13, Harvard 6.
Vermont 19, Union 8.
Tufts 5, Boston College 4.
Holy Cross 9, Springfield 5.
Army 1, New York University 4.
Columbia 4, Fordham 7.
Worcester Tech 4, Assumption 4.
Mar's State 4, Bowdoin 1.
Brown 15, Yale 4.
Dartmouth 4, Bowdoin 1.
Army 9, Williams 4.
Yale 3, Choate School 3 (tie).

Terrier Star Again Defeats Harvard Nine

Bob Leahy, Boston University junior and one of New England's leading college pitchers, has done it again. For the third time in two years Bob has pitched the Terrier baseball team to victory against Harvard's best.

Yesterday, at Nickerson Field, Bob struck out 10 Crimson batters and aided by excellent support from his mates, held them to six runs as the B. U. nine smashed out 16 hits which netted them 13 tallies.

A little more than a week ago Bob started against Harvard in the Terriers' first game of the season and for the first time in his varsity pitching career he lost a game. He hardly can be blamed for the defeat as his mates made six costly errors behind him. As it was Leahy held Harvard to six hits. His other victories came over the Crimson last year.

Leahy came to Boston University from Stoughton High School where he was the school's leading pitcher. As a Terrier freshman he was outstanding, but showed streaks of wildness that cost him several games. Last year Maxie Bishop, former Red Sox player and scout for the Detroit Tigers, showed interest in Leahy and watched him work in all of his games. Bishop predicted a bright future for the Terrier junior. While Leahy does not possess blinding speed he had a fast breaking curve and an effective change of pace. According to Collard Bob hasn't reached the form he displayed at this same time last year. Leahy is a good hitter and until the last two games has been right at the top of the batting list. Against Springfield he made three hits.

Longer Drive With Streamlined Clubs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Washington, April 28
Something new in streamline speed was introduced in this morning's session of the American Physical Society when S. J. Crooker of Purcellville, Va., told of wind-tunnel tests on golf clubs.

It develops that powerful golfers swing their clubs as fast as 125 miles per hour at the crucial moment of contact. Using the formula for computing resistance of airship hulls, Mr. Crooker finds the traditional style golf club heads have 15 times more air resistance than streamlined ones. Analyses checked by field tests, prove the low-resistance club increases the distance traveled by the golf ball in the air by 15 yards.

All of which means a golfer like Jimmy Thomson, using a streamlined club should attain a carry of 275 yards.

the sidelines with an injury, retains his position at the head of the individual batting race. Cookey is followed by Trosky of Cleveland, Werbacher of the White Sox and Werber of the Athletics. It is unusual to note that not one club in the first division of either league has a man in the Big Six. The teams represented are Brooklyn, Cleveland, White Sox, A's, Cincinnati, and the Cardinals, all second division occupants.

Lizana Defeated In Quarter-Final

BOURNEMOUTH, England, April 28 (AP)—Anita Lizana, of Chile, American singles title holder, was the victim of a major upset in the British hard-court tennis championships today.
The Chilean girl, defending champion in the women's singles division, was eliminated by Nancy Wynne, Australia's No. 1 ranking player, 6-1, 7-5, in the quarter-final round.
Peggy Scriven and Kay Stammers of England moved into the semifinals with straight-set victories. Miss Scriven disposed of Thelma Coyne of Australia, 6-3, 6-4, and Miss Stammers won from Betty Nuthall, 6-0, 6-2.
In the men's division, the defending champion, Henry W. (Bunny) Austin of England whipped Henri Boell of France, 6-2, 6-3, 6-0. Yarrow, president of the Red Sox, and Capt. Ben Pine, famous Gloucester skipper.
Plans will be announced at the banquet for the Brown Club's summer cruise on the Gertrude L. Thebaud, the American entry in the International Yachters' Race this summer off Boston.
Pine recently invited Prof. Zenas R. Bliss of the Brown faculty, navigator of two successful defenders of the America's Cup, to navigate the Thebaud in the forthcoming race.

'Slammin' Sam' Tries Open Tennis

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—For a machine that's missing two such cylinders as Carl Hubbell and Burgess Whitehead, those Giants are really moving in high gear. . . . The "Jints" have won seven straight so far. . . . Bunny Austin is through with Davis Cup play, but his pals say he's set to fire both barrels in the Wimbledon wars. . . . Been training on the French Riviera for months.
Harry Stuhldreher is inviting all Wisconsin fans to a preview of the Badger footballers a week from Saturday. . . . They'll put on a full game, intra-squad, . . . Anita Lizana, the U. S. tennis champ, thinks Dorothy Bundy will be a lot tougher than Helen Wills at Wimbledon. . . . Buck Newsom is pitching better ball with the Browns than he ever did with a first division contender. . . . They say the Cubs laid plenty of money on the line to get young Cookey Triplet. . . . But from what he's shown so far, he's worth it.
The way we get it, the Yankees could have had this Dario Lodigiani instead of Joe Gordon, but turned chumps down when he was on the coast. . . . And is Connie Mack chuckling. . . . Hank Greenberg is experimenting with half a dozen new bats, all different weights.

Short Shots

Mrs. Moody in London
LONDON, April 28 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, full of confidence, arrived yesterday and prepared to practice at Wimbledon today. After glancing over the English tournament schedule, Mrs. Moody, seven-times winner of the American and British singles championships, decided she probably would play in the Chiswick Park and St. George's Hill competitions. She also will play in the Wimbledon Cup matches June 10-11 and the British championships starting June 20.
Crimson Yearlings Elect Gray
Sherman Gray of Salt Lake City, Utah, has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman crew. He rows at No. 6. Gray prepared for Harvard at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., where he stroked the crew and competed in football and hockey.

Hal Schumacher Is Giants' Mound Ace in Early Games

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Bees were to look at Hal Schumacher today, one of the chief reasons why the Giants are even with the Pittsburgh Pirates at the head of the National League standing, and the reason for the increased optimism in the vicinity of the Polo Grounds. Schumacher's recent one-hitter over the Dodgers bears up the belief that 1938 will be a big year, for both the pitcher and the Giants.

With prospects of a Pittsburgh battle becoming more apparent daily, the Giants should find Schumacher a handy weapon. Hal beat the Buccos five times last season and was the fellow who knocked them out of first place on June 5. In winning 13 and losing 12 over the schedule, the right-hander delivered nothing below a four-hit game. On the sixth day of the current race, he came up with an exhibition that barely escaped the Hall of Fame.

Brooklyn One-Hitter

Many pitchers will write no-hitters in the records without having as much as Schumacher did against the Dodgers last Sunday. After Rookie Rosy Rosen singled past first base as leadoff man in the opening inning, no Dodger was able to crash the base-hit column. Thereafter, 29 batters faced Hal. Three drew bases on balls. But only one, Dolph Camilli, reached second base.

That shutout Sunday, 1 to 0, was

Brown Club Dinner Friday at Statler

Over one thousand Brown University alumni in Boston and vicinity have been invited to attend the annual banquet of the Brown Club of Boston tomorrow evening, April 29, in the Georgian Room of Hotel Statler, at 7:30.

Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown, heads an imposing list of speakers, drawn largely from public life, and including His Excellency Robert E. Quinn '15, Governor of Rhode Island; His Honor Maurice J. Tobin, Mayor of Boston, and Honorable William E. Hurley, Treasurer of the Commonwealth.

Edward R. Place '24 of Brooklyn, President of the Brown Club of Boston, will preside; Walter M. Burse '20, Brookline, is chairman of the banquet committee, which also includes Ernest T. Clough '20, Marblehead, treasurer; James S. Allen '98, Winsted, Conn., and Barrett '09, Norwood; Claude R. Branch '07, Seekonk; Robert B. Chapin '35, Newton Center; William R. Hulbert '37, Harvard Law School; E. Stuart Macmillan '21, Hingham; Harold L. Neuber '26, Braintree; John J. O'Reilly '30, Clinton, and Mr. Place.

Among the successful year's program, consisting of seven luncheon meetings and a gathering, the club's banquet is expected to set a new mark for attendance. An all-time membership record has already been achieved.

Among those rendering reports at the banquet will be Linus Travers '27, Wellesley, club vice-president and chairman of the scholarship committee, and Ernest Clough, secretary-treasurer.

Among the invited guests are Gov. Lewis C. Barrows, of Maine; Thomas Yarrow, president of the Red Sox, and Capt. Ben Pine, famous Gloucester skipper.

Plans will be announced at the banquet for the Brown Club's summer cruise on the Gertrude L. Thebaud, the American entry in the International Yachters' Race this summer off Boston.

Pine recently invited Prof. Zenas R. Bliss of the Brown faculty, navigator of two successful defenders of the America's Cup, to navigate the Thebaud in the forthcoming race.

George Lott Faces Jan Kozeluh Today

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 28 (AP)—Two quarterfinal matches in singles headed today's program in the annual Greenbrier open tennis championships.

George Lott of Boston and Jan Kozeluh of Miami were paired in one match and Bruce Barnes of Austin, Texas, came up against Herman Peterson of Fishers Island, N. Y., in the other.

Karel Kozeluh, the Czechoslovakian star from Greenwich, Conn., yesterday advanced into the semifinals along with big Joe Whalen of New York City.

Kozeluh vanquished the veteran Francis T. Hunter of New York in straight sets 6-2, 6-1, 6-1 and Whalen emerged with a five-set triumph over Richard Sken of Burbank, Calif., 4-6, 6-2, 6-8, 6-2, 6-4.

Barnes and Lott had little more trouble in stopping the tournament's other brother combination, Ed Kenney of Pinehurst, N. C., and Bill Kenney of Palm Beach, Fla., 6-1, 6-2.

George Jennings of Chicago and Malcolm Hill defeated Sken and Phil Greenstein of Cleveland 6-4, 7-5, 6-6, 3-6, 6-4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	8	2	.800
New York	8	1	.889
Boston	4	3	.571
Chicago	4	4	.500
Brooklyn	3	5	.375
Cincinnati	3	6	.333
St. Louis	2	7	.222
Philadelphia	1	7	.125

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	6	2	.750
Washington	5	2	.714
Boston	5	4	.558
New York	5	5	.500
Chicago	4	4	.500
St. Louis	4	4	.500
Detroit	3	7	.300
Philadelphia	2	6	.250

Results April 27
New York 7, Philadelphia 3.
New York 9, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 11, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 3.

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Report on Ashkum

FOR a long time, De Lacey had wanted to go back. It was fifty-four years since he had left Ashkum; in that time he had traveled to many places and seen a number of the things he had wanted to see. But lately he had found that, while other scenes had drawn him more strongly than Ashkum, there was none that had lingered in his mind so gently and so long.

Things were quiet at the office; De Lacey put down his papers and leaned back in his chair. He remembered the town, house by house and store by store. A hilly road rising from the station. The hotel, with Mr. Doremus doing at the desk and traveling men sitting out in front. Mayor Robinson's combination law office and shoe repair shop. Strawn's Livery Stable and Feed Store. It was Mr. Strawn who donated the hayrack for the Sunday-school picnic. "Free, gratis, for nothing!" he would say with a sweep of his hat. And, for boys' camping trips to Ashkum Dells, he would furnish a horse and spring wagon for a reasonable fee indeed.

Best of all was Ma Kearney's store, right on the way to school. Ma, to De Lacey, had been the nicest part of Ashkum; she knew about small boys. Morning and evening she stood in her doorway, arms wrapped in her apron, to pass the time of day. She had a corkscrew; De Lacey used to stop and talk to the bird, listening to his catcalls and admiring the way he billed his way around the cage.

"Come in outa th' ca-ald," said Ma on winter afternoons. "Have a cup of cocoa wit' me. Your ma won't worry—it won't take but a minute." She kept track of the time by a pendulum clock above the candy showcase. After the third cookie, she would say: "You better be movin', sonny. I wouldn't like your ma to get down on me. Skitte, now!"

Once a cloudburst caught him. Ma rescued him from the street, stripped off his sopping clothes and wrapped him in a quilt. She sent a message to his mother: "—and can't he stay for supper? His clothes won't be dry for a spell. Sure, I'd love to have him."

She had a regular home fixed up back of the partition, with pictures on the wall and a checkered red cloth on the table. She could reach things off the cookstove without getting off her dining chair. And once the parrot, feeling at ease in the bosom of his family, peered sharply at De Lacey and said, plain as day: "Tsk! What a pity!"

De Lacey pushed the buzzer for his stenographer. Ashkum, all these busy years, had been only a hundred and twenty miles away. "I'm going down in the country for a day or two,"

The Blue Camels
(Outside Peking)

UNDER the spring storm,
The new-ploughed fields turn purple,
The trees deepen to black,
The sky hangs silver—
The peaks look lavender—soft as flowers;
While across the horizon
A line of camels
Moves through the rain—
Standing out in a rim of brightness
Like blue porcelain figurines.

MARGARET MACKFRANG MACKAY

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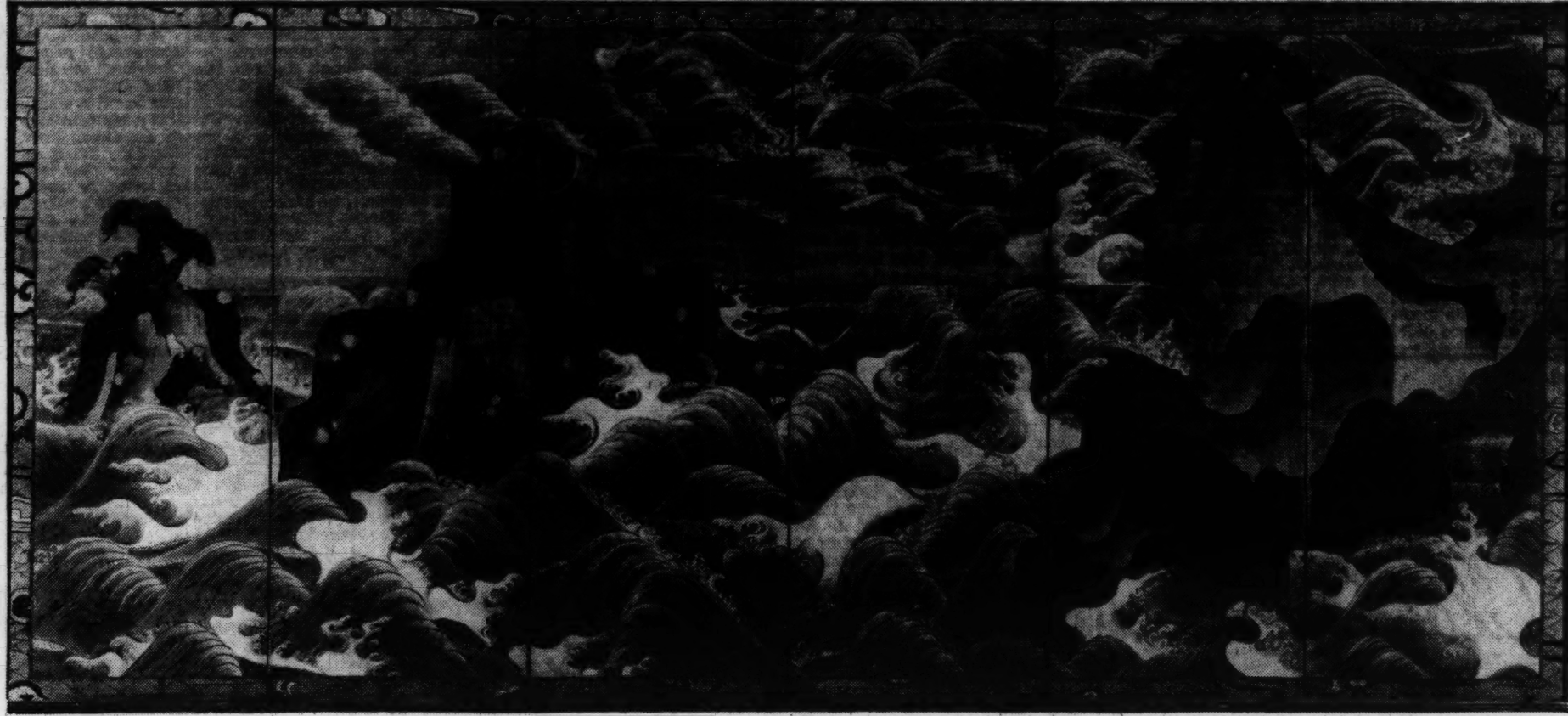
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MATSUSHIMA: A Painted Screen by Kōrin (1658-1716)

he said, and wrote the place on a piece of paper. "Wire me if there's anything important."

"The hotel?" asked the girl.
"There's a green sign out in front—'Hotel Hot Water Heat.' That's all the name it ever had. Try me there."

He felt a little guilty as he left the office. It was something like being caught barefoot again. Barefoot! And the grass on Ashkum hills!

Harriet, when he told her, did not laugh. She helped him pack his bag—flannel shirt, walking shoes, little camera. Once she said: "Are you sure this is wise? The town will be changed; you know. Your old friends will be gone."

"I know," said De Lacey. "But I have to go. I have to see how it is."

THE HOTEL HOT WATER HEAT was gone; on its site stood a two-story brick, with curving front steps and a neon sign over the entrance. De Lacey wired his office: "Stopping at Nestlewood Arms." There was no flavor to the name, he thought as he paid for the telegram; the old hotel was one of the things he had come to see.

He hired a taxicab. "North across the tracks," he ordered. "Slowly, while I feel my way along." His earliest recollection was of a white cottage with four saplings in the north yard, and a cellar door where he had lain and watched the evening swallows. He found the place where it should have been, but the house was not white and it was not a cottage. Rooms had been added to it, and the lawn was obliterated by the slatternly frame of a glass shed. While he looked, a face came to the window and peered at him curiously.

De Lacey turned away. "Back downtown," he told the driver.
Harriet, he realized, had been right. Fifty-four years was too long a time; one ought to come back right away or not at all. Towns do not stand still, they travel a road; his road and Ashkum's had been too long divergent.
The spot where Ma Kearney's store had been occupied by a real estate office. De Lacey sat stubbornly in the cab, half of a mind to give up and catch the next train. But there was still a chance. He went in and inquired.

"She had a daughter," said the real estate man. His face was pert above a black bow tie. "A Mrs. Hoops, living over in Gresham. Can I be of any help?"

"Thank you, no," De Lacey returned to the street. The day had grown dark. He asked the driver: "Do you know where I could rent a spring wagon? I'd like to drive out to Ashkum Dells."

"Why, I'll run you there in fifteen minutes, mister."

"No," De Lacey smiled. "If I go to The Dells, I'm going in a spring wagon."

IT HAD NOT BEEN difficult—a scrap-iron dealer had a wagon and was glad to earn a fee. De Lacey drove with the reins hanging loosely in his hands, and for the first time had a ripple of pleasure in his heart. Rain was threatening; well, that was normal. It had usually rained when they went to The Dells; he wouldn't mind it this time any more than he had then. The horse's hoofs clopped harshly against the concrete, where before they had padded softly in dust. Or mud, he thought, remembering the sky.

It was eight miles to The Dells. Automobiles whizzed past him, and a roadster of children waved at him madly. From a height in the road he got a glimpse of the river, full-bodied and slow. There, at last, was a genuine note. He clucked to the horse, and slapped the reins gently on its back.

THE DELLS HAD become a trailer camp. Radios sounded about him as he unhitched the horse and gave him a nosebag of oats. A hamburger stand occupied the center of the grounds; a strong girl in white leaned against the counter, waiting for customers who had stayed away in fear of the rain. Laundry flapped from a clothesline behind the trailers.

He turned at once to the river. A rain crow called from somewhere in the woods. How long

Inverted Pageant

AT DUSK the storm that had portended broke. And the rain pelted and the gutters ran. Like foaming freshets, while a silvery cloak wrapped tower and tenement; a raptan Of thunder made our citadel resound.

Foot-farers, wondering when the shower would stop,

Raced for whatever shelter could be found Under an awning, in a corner shop.

They missed, I think, that strange and lovely sight—

Another city, more fantastic far Than one up-soaring to the utmost height.

We walked on moons, on many a colored star, Looked down on spires and windows, as through glass,

And saw a bright, inverted pageant pass!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

since he had heard that sound! He lifted a hand in acknowledgment: "I know," he said to the bird. "But give me half an hour."

He went slowly along the shore of the river. There was a boat-landing and a pier that had not been there before, but by keeping his back to them he could capture somewhat of an illusion. There was the long rifle where he used to wade and gather clams. Across the river, the big rock where turtles sunned themselves on warm days.

Rain struck him on the shoulders. As a child he would have run to get under the wagonbed; but now he made no move, while the storm peppered the river and blanketed the other shore in indistinctness. The smell of earth and vegetation came up strongly.

He turned and went back. The girl at the hamburger stand motioned to him as he passed. "Come in outa th' wet," she said. Something in her voice made the summons imperative; De Lacey turned and stepped under the shelter of the extending roof.

"No good to get soaked," she said. "The shower will be over presently. Let me take your coat." She hung it over the back of a chair and pushed it to the warmth of her cooking range.

De Lacey looked at her intently. There was the thinnest burr in her speech. On a wild chance, he said: "How are things in Gresham?"

"Oh, all right. But this is better in the summer." She faced him. "Do you know me? I thought you were a stranger. Didn't you come in the wagon?"

He nodded. "I'm very much a stranger," he said. "And I don't know you. But I knew your grandmother very well indeed. Ma Kearney, back in Ashkum."

The girl began sliding out plate, cup and silverware. "Have a little lunch on me," she invited. "I'll be a spell before your coat's dry, and I can see we have some things to talk over. What will you have to drink?"

"Cocoa," said De Lacey.

HARRIET GOT UP out of her chair as he left himself in. "And how are things in Ashkum?" she asked.

"Ashkum has changed." He set down his bag, and came into the living-room. "But the people are still the same."

JOHN F. HAYES

Donatello's City Of
Masterpieces

THERE are more masterpieces in Florence than in any city in the world. Masterpieces are at every street corner, there are whole squares of masterpieces, like that square which contains Brunelleschi's dome. Giotto's tower, and Ghiberti's gates. Santa Maria Novella conceals wonders, but is there anything inside more lovely than those outer walls of marble? The visitor hastening to see the sculpture which it contains forgets to realize how much the Bargello is one of its own treasures. Picture-galleries in palaces call one away from what is lovely in the streets, the river-side, the bridges, though indeed the art of the bridges, the aspect which has come to that river-side, are akin to all that Florence has created in paint and marble in those galleries. If we could endure so continual a pressure and solicitation of beauty, no city would be so good to live in as Florence; but the eyes cannot take rest in it: they are preoccupied, indoors and out of doors; this prevalence of rare things becomes almost an oppression. That is why it is better to live outside the gates, a little way up one of the hillsides: to look down on Florence, "washed in the morning water gold," as Browning saw it, or at night, like a flower that opens secretly with evening, and to go down into it on daily errands, to see one beautiful thing and come away.

Florence today is like a woman who has been praised so long that she has become self-conscious. . . . Hers are all tangible beauties and all forms of life in which the rhythm is never broken. Excess is alien to her; to her, exuberance is not beauty. The mystery of Leonardo is a foreign thing to her, which comes and goes in her midst, a visitor welcomed but not understood. She understands Verrocchio. Michelangelo leaves in one of her courtly chapels a rock half hewn out of the earth itself: that "Day" who lives with a more intense, complete, and overpowering life than the other more finished figures. But Florence is never really at home with Michelangelo. She made Donatello in her own image.

In Florence there is nothing of the majesty of Rome nor of the sea-magic of Venice. Rome is made out of the eternal hills, on which the ends of the world have come, age by age; it is the city made glorious by Michelangelo and Michelangelo typifies its stories. Venice is born out of the marriage of land and sea, and it was Titian who took up the Doge's ring out of the water, and perpetuated the new ecstasy of Colour. But Florence, marvelously built, every stone set decorously on stone, a conscious work of craftsmen upon material naturally adaptable, is represented rather by sculpture than by painting, and, in painting, by precise and sensitive design, and almost sculptured outline.—From "Cities of Italy," by ARTHUR SYMONS. (New York: Dutton.)

THIS decorative sixfold screen, popularly known as the "wave" screen, was named "Matsushima" for a bay in northern Japan with hundreds of pine-clad isles. It is painted in bright colors on a gold background. Kōrin's screen differs from customary

Islanders

THOSE who are born on islands know the sound

Of spindrift breaking and the drift of foam, The sight of white-keeled luggers sailing home, The cry of gulls at daybreak ocean bound.

Always a wind is singing in their ears, Always they lean to catch a drift of spray, Or reef-blown water tossing in a bay, Or drift of ebb tide around salty piers.

Those who are born on islands must remain Aware of ships and anchors and tall spars, Of schooners sailing by beneath the stars, Of buoys sounding in the dripping rain: Their thoughts are not of city streets or walls, But how the full tide lifts and how it falls.

HAROLD VINAL

D. A.

La Grazia

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina.

LA CONSIDERAZIONE ponderata e riverente della parola "grazia" alla luce dell'uso nella Bibbia porta alla luce molti sensi interessanti del suo significato spirituale. Nella sua epistola a gli Efesini (3:7), Paolo parla del "dono della grazia di Dio largitami secondo la virtù della potenza di Dio. Vi è qui, forse, una delle più chiare spiegazioni della grazia, che indica che, nel senso più elevato, la grazia è un'influenza spirituale emanante da Dio. Questa interpretazione è conclusivamente sostenuta dall'esame del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, nel quale Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana ha scritto (pag. 87): "L'idea che la natura animale possa in alcun modo dar forza al carattere è troppo assurda per essere presa in considerazione, quando ci ricordiamo che per mezzo del suo potere spirituale il nostro Signore e Maestro sanò i malati, risuscitò i morti e comandò persino ai venti ed alle onde di obbedirgli. La grazia e la Verità sono potenti più che tutti gli altri mezzi e metodi". Qui è chiaro che il concetto di grazia di Mrs. Eddy corrisponde a quello delle Scritture dove si dice del giovane Gesù (Luca 2:40): "La grazia di Dio era sopra di lui".

La Scienza Cristiana è la rivelazione di Dio, Verità, e gli studiosi della Scienza Cristiana imparano a dimostrare che l'uomo, in quanto che è immagine o espressione di Dio, riflette la Verità infinita. La comprensione del fatto che questa riflessione o espressione di Dio fu esemplificata perfettamente dal Maestro nel suo dominio insuperato su di ogni specie di discordia umana, tende a fissare fiducia, coraggio e certezza nella coscienza individuale. Da Dio emanano umiltà, mansuetudine, tolleranza, compassione, tenerezza ed amore—gli accessori della vera grazia. L'espressione di queste qualità costituisce la dimostrazione, poiché esse sono i risultati diretti dell'influenza spirituale o divina. Lo studio devoto degli scritti di Mrs. Eddy e delle Sacre Scritture promuoverà sostanzialmente l'abilità di emulare i successi ispirati di Gesù.

La grazia di Dio, il bene, manifestata nella spiritualità, non può essere considerata separatamente dall'arte gloriosa della vita quotidiana, se dobbiamo raggiungere il massimo bene dallo studio della Scienza Cristiana. Questa Scienza essendo la legge continuamente attiva di Dio, che non è mai inaccessibile, trascende le credenze della mente mortale. Nell'esperienza dell'individuo che si conforma coscientemente alla legge di Dio, le prove costantemente progredienti della sua potenza divengono finalmente l'essenza della comprensione spirituale. Così, nel grado in cui acquistiamo una certa misura della grazia di Dio, le credenze fallaci del materialismo vengono superate. Questi opposti della Verità e della Vita sono impotenti perché sono senza legge. In proporzione che la grazia e la potenza di Dio, perfezione infinita, vengono realizzate, comprendiamo che il male è irreale, nulla.

La verità eterna sull'uomo creato nell'immagine di Dio è che non è mai caduto di grazia ed alla perfezione. La credenza che l'uomo possa essere caduto, e che perciò sia imperfetto, non è che l'illusione del senso materiale, che svanisce nell'oblio quando la vera relazione fra Dio e la Sua creazione viene stabilita per mezzo della comprensione e dimostrazione spirituale. La Scienza Cristiana sostiene le proposizioni che presenta collo svolgere logicamente la loro dimostrabilità. L'onestà, la benevolenza, la carità, la gentilezza, la giustizia e l'ordine dimostrano la verità di questa rivelazione ispirata.

decorations of the sort in its portrayal of an actual Japanese scene. It was more common among the Japanese to idealize landscape. Well-known are the looming crags, interspersed with clouds and contrasted with low-lying valleys studded with small branching trees. This latter style was a portrayal of nature which corresponded with a particular philosophical idea. Kōrin simply took a known view and translated it into conventions of design, such as scrolls, squares, circles. It is extraordinary how dynamic such a conventionalized portrayal can be, and how realistic is the feeling of the subject despite its lack of photographic resemblance.

Modern expressionism aims to achieve a similar vitality through patterned forms. In recent decades we have come to appreciate the forcefulness and decorative brilliance of such a method. Kōrin's screen is comparable in a sense with "Ravine" by Vincent Van Gogh.

Kōrin was the most talented exponent of the Kōetsu School, notable for emphasis upon strong color. Its pictures contrast markedly with the ink monochrome used by members of the Kano school in bold calligraphic manner. Both styles were strong and expressive in their best moments. Each fulfilled a special need for conveying artistic ideas.

D. A.

La Grazia

da Dio, contro la quale la materialità non può sostenersi.

Gli scoraggiati sono guariti, gli afflitti confortati, i timorosi salvati per mezzo dell'applicazione intelligente della comprensione spirituale alla soluzione dei loro problemi. Così pure i malati ed i peccatori sono restaurati. Nella pratica della Scienza Cristiana, gli schermatori i superbi ed i duri i cuore vengono risvegliati a vedere l'errore delle loro vie, e l'innaturalezza dell'inganno e della disonestà viene rimpiazzata magnificamente dalla serenità della riconciliazione, fedeltà, rettitudine, fiducia ed agio. Indubbiamente la presenza e la potenza della grazia spirituale, come ed utilizzata, deve essere manifestata nella salute, serenità, equilibrio mentale e naturalezza. Com'è confortante di sapere che, quando lo Spirito, Dio, viene contemplato e riconosciuto come l'unica sostanza, gli errori della materialità—perdita, infortunio, delusione e malinteso—sono eternamente debellati. Invero, comprendere che la grazia di Dio è inseparabilmente unita alla divina sostanza, costituisce potenza spirituale.

Comprendendo la perfezione spirituale dell'uomo reale, Mrs. Eddy ha scritto a pagina 247 di *Science and Health*: "Gli uomini e le donne immortali sono modelli di senso spirituale, delineati dalla Mente perfetta e riflettenti quelle concezioni più alte di amabilità che trascendono tutto il senso materiale". Con quale gioia lo studioso della Scienza Cristiana riconosce lo svolgimento della grazia di Dio, Spirito, nel suo cuore, e fa sì che questo prezioso tesoro produca frutto e guarigione per mezzo della sapienza e dell'amore fraterno!

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street, Boston, U. S. A.

Night Airplane Navigation Made Easy

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—A new instrument for navigating an airplane at night by sighting on the stars was described today before the American Geophysical Union by Dr. T. A. Jaggar, volcano expert of the National Park Service.

The lack of such an instrument, Dr. Jaggar said, may have been the reason why Amelia Earhart apparently lost her course and crashed in the South Pacific.

The scientist, who is best known for his studies and prediction of activity in Mauna Loa and Kilauea, Hawaii's volcanoes, said he had warned Miss Earhart of the danger of flying that stretch of ocean without reliable instruments for celestial navigation.

The instrument which Dr. Jaggar has developed is essentially a tripod,

such as is used to hold cameras, turned upside down. Three telescopes, which are the legs of the inverted tripod, are focused on any three stars as shown on a chart of the heavens.

The distances between the observed stars and the angle at which they are seen gives a quick determination to within a few miles of the point from which the observer is looking.

Echoes from explosions of the Navy's big guns show the presence of a superheated layer of air in the stratosphere, Dr. B. Gutenberg of the California Institute of Technology declared.

In a report to the Union he said that with a new sound-detecting instrument the reverberations of guns fired at sea off the California coast had been heard and measured over

a distance of about 100 miles. The instrument detects slight sounds the human ear cannot hear.

It picked up direct sound waves from the guns and in addition picked up secondary waves which were "too late for normal sound waves by an average of about one and one-half minutes," Dr. Gutenberg said.

He described these secondary sound waves as unquestionably reverberations from the stratosphere, echoed by a layer of superheated air. In this case, the heated air acted like the walls of a cave or a building in which distinct echoes are heard, he said.

Dr. Gutenberg concluded that these results "leave no doubt" about the echo-layer in the stratosphere. He added that "in all probability the temperature increases in the stratosphere with increasing height."

Property of Jews Ordered Listed In Greater Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, April 28—A new order that all Jews must present a full statement of their property at home and abroad by June 30, next, is interpreted here as a definite step toward Aryanization of all property now owned by Jews, particularly in Austria. It applies to all of the approximately 750,000 Jews in Greater Germany if their total holdings exceed 5,000 marks (\$2,000).

Foreign Jews living in Germany must register their German possessions, and sale or rent of Jewish business undertakings must be reported. Registration of the properties must be completed by June 30.

This inventory of Jewish wealth throughout all Germany and Austria which has been ordered by Field Marshal Hermann Göring in his capacity as head of the four-year plan is openly stated to be primarily designed as a measure in Austria's economic reconstruction. It is a direct consequence of the Field Marshal's statement in his Vienna speech of March 27, last, in which he declared that the city must become German through expulsion of Jewish influence.

Heid "Legal Basis"
But in order that such action shall not be arbitrarily carried out by individuals but "systematically and with proper consideration" this present action has been taken. The new decree, it is maintained here, supplies a legal basis for attempting a solution of the problem of Jewish influence in business generally.

The German press today carries articles commending this new decree, particularly the purely party press, which sees it as a new advance toward "realization of the hitherto unrealizable"—namely, a final end of Jewish influence in business. To some sections of the press it is clear that "it can be safely assumed that a great part of this Jewish wealth are ill-gotten gains" and it is hardly necessary to add how well will be dealt with. This action, other press organs frankly state, has two aims: First, to obtain an authoritative statement which will serve as a basis of organized Aryanization of business; and, second, to prevent the movement of Jewish wealth in the interval before complete Aryanization has been achieved.

All Wealth "National"
Even though this private wealth belongs, according to law, to a Jew himself, the Völkischer Beobachter, a Government organ, argues this morning, yet it is a part of the German national wealth, and every German business man is, according to National Socialist conceptions, a trustee of German national wealth to be used for the national benefit. This condition cannot be demanded of a Jew, yet since his wealth is a part of the national wealth, it is only fair that also this Jewish wealth should be used for the well-being of the whole nation.

This new decree affects not only the Jews who are German subjects but also the wealth of Jews within Germany and Austria who are foreign citizens. This, the Völkischer Beobachter continues, is because the Jews abroad have so strongly attacked National Socialist Germany that there exists a danger that they would seek to transfer this wealth abroad and use it against National Socialism.

League Aid Sought For Austrian Exiles

GENEVA, April 28 (AP)—The French Government has sought League of Nations action to help Austrian refugees, requesting the League Secretariat to place the question on the agenda for the Council meeting starting May 9.

The request carried the suggestion that the Council extend the authority of the League Committee on German refugees to include Austrians.

Redfern Was Killed, Explorer Reports

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, April 28 (AP)—Theodore J. Waldeck, New York explorer, returning from four months of search for trace of Redfern, missing American aviator, declared today that Mr. Redfern was killed.

"I found the place where the plane crashed and definite proof the gallant aviator is dead," Mr. Waldeck said.

He gave no further details of his discovery, saying first he must forward a report to Dr. Frederick C. Redfern of Columbia, S. C., father of the flier.

Mr. Redfern disappeared in August, 1927, in an attempt to fly non-stop from Brunswick, Ga., to Brazil. Strange tales have come out of British Guiana since then—one saying Mr. Redfern had become the "Great White God" of a jungle tribe.

Mr. Waldeck reported his expedition had reached the border of Venezuela.

Trade Board Urges Better Air Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—More adequate air transportation service between Boston and Cleveland, Ohio, along the route between Albany and Buffalo, and between Newark, N. J., New York City's air terminal, and Albany is urged in a resolution by the Young Men's Board of Trade of New York made public here today.

Declaring that these cities were inadequately serviced by the existing air mail and passenger scheduled runs, the Board said the service could now be improved, since funds have been made available by Congressional action for additional air mail schedules throughout the country.

Study for Filming of Bible Started by British Studio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Research work has begun on the first serious attempt to film the entire Bible. Vogue Films are to spend roughly £400,000 on this enterprise, which it is hoped will prove to be the most important film yet produced in any country. Elaborate preparations have been made for the picture, which is to be 15,000 feet long, and will run for about three hours. A year is to be spent on the actual "shooting" of the film. This starts in a few weeks' time. Both the Old and the New Testaments are to be covered in considerable detail, and upward of 10,000 persons will be kept continuously in work.

So great an undertaking is accompanied by many difficulties. England has had little or no experience

in the production of films costing nearly half a million sterling, or with pictures running for 180 minutes. But the chief obstacle to the film is the attitude of the British Board of Film Censors.

The official censor, as such, has no objection to the filming of the Bible. There were Biblical scenes in David Wark Griffith's spectacle "Intolerance," and the crossing of the Red Sea was one of the principal episodes in Cecil B. De Mille's "The Ten Commandments," both of which received the Censor's certificate. The Board, however, strongly disapproves of the representation either of the Delly or of Jesus on the screen.

It refused to license "The King of Kings," and did not change its attitude even when that picture

was licensed all over Britain by local authorities, who are statutorily entitled to overrule the Board's decision on matters like this.

It is possible that some form of compromise may be reached. In "Ben-Hur" the Board permitted the hand and arm of Jesus to be seen, and in "The Wandering Jew" there was a representation of the shadow of the Cross. But the Vogue Film Company firmly emphasized in an interview that it has no intention of trying to creep round or evade the Censor's policy.

Should the Censor prove adamant, it is probable that local councils will license the film. In this case certain regulations as to the showing of the picture come into operation. No smoking is allowed while the film is being exhibited, there can

be no illustrated posters and all the players must be anonymous. The beginning of work on the filming of the Bible is the culmination of a movement in England to make religious films that has now attained great proportions. Many Anglican churches have been wired for sound, and show pictures in place of a sermon at evening services. Not long ago this experiment was tried in Chichester Cathedral, the first English cathedral to exhibit a film.

The production of religious films has been undertaken by some of the greatest English cinema companies. Several months ago Gaumont-British showed out of their elaborate studios at Shepherd's Bush, and it was generally thought that the entire place was closing down.

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AGAIN it's smart to be economical, and again Richman Brothers Clothes are showing the way to men who want full value for their money.

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Men like our store because it's so easy and so pleasant to buy here. The atmosphere is friendly and informal; the service courteous and helpful.

No frills. No fancy furnishings. We run our business carefully and economically, and put as much as possible into the clothes and as little as possible into overhead expense.

These times are bringing forth a new appreciation of true values. That's the kind of values we have. That's why you and we should get together.

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So you have the jitters?

Read this message clear to the end—don't skip one word!



"It is a gloomy moment in history. Not for many years—not in the lifetime of most men who read this—has there been so much grave and deep apprehension; never has the future seemed so incalculable as at this time. In our own country there is universal commercial prostration and panic, and thousands of our poorest fellow-citizens are turned out against the approaching winter without employment, and without the prospect of it.

"In France the political caldron seethes and bubbles with uncertainty; Russia hangs, as usual, like a cloud, dark and silent, upon the horizon of Europe; while all the energies, resources and influences of the British Empire are sorely tried, and are yet to be tried more sorely, in coping with the vast and deadly disturbed relations in China.

"It is a solemn moment, and no man can feel an indifference—which, happily, no man pretends to feel—in the issue of events.

"Of our own troubles (in the U. S. A.) no man can see the end. They are, fortunately, as yet mainly commercial; and if we are only to lose money, and by painful poverty to be taught wisdom—the wisdom of honor, of faith, of sympathy and of charity—no man need seriously to despair. And yet the very haste to be rich, which is the occasion of this widespread calamity, has also tended to destroy the moral forces with which we are to resist and subdue the calamity."

THAT quotation is 81 years old. It appeared in Harper's Weekly October 10, 1857.

Amazed? Why? The leaves turn green every Spring. The small streams rush to the sea. History makes carbon copies of itself. There's nothing new about jitters. People have had them, will have them again. People have recovered from them, will recover again... Knowing that your fear is unoriginal is one of the best ways to get rid of it!

Wanamaker's has seen many a jitters epidemic in the 77 years of its life. And Wanamaker's has always weathered it—and met it. We meet the one today, too. We're going ahead as if it were not here, because we know it will pass, as the others have. We're keeping our manufacturers busy full tilt. We're keeping our designers busy creating new ideas. We're keeping our orders up and our shelves filled. You'll find only cheer, only the bustle of confidence, only faith in the future when you shop in the two great Wanamaker stores.

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... if you prefer figures to psychology as a cure for jitters, read this clipping from the Wall Street Journal of April 14, 1938:

Engineering Awards Show Best Volume In Quarter Since 1931

Major engineering construction awards for the 13-week first quarter of 1938 total \$88,785,000, a gain of 17% over the \$75,862,000 reported in the 12-week quarter of 1937 by Engineering News-Record. This is the largest first quarter volume since 1931. Of the total \$307,592,000 is private, 5% above 1937; and \$237,575,000 is public, 29% above 1937; and \$80,017,000 in state and municipal awards, 22% and 65% higher, respectively than a year ago.

The private gain is due entirely to the high commercial building volume, \$189,333,000 compared with \$100,000,000 a year ago, and is the highest in any first quarter since 1930. Industrial awards for \$58,166,000.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1938

**A.F. of L. Gain:
Another Union
Deserts C. I. O.**Fifth Textile Group in
Bay State Affiliates
With Federation**'Raiding' Denied**Growth of Labor Organiza-
tion Rivaling T. W. O. C.
Seems Well Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EAST DOUGLAS, Mass., April 28
—The State Federation of Labor,
which declared open warfare against
the C. I. O. at its annual convention
last August, has won its fifth textile
union away from the C. I. O. in cen-
tral Massachusetts.

Organizers of the Federation hail
substantially their progress in replac-
ing C. I. O. charters with A. F. of L.
Federal charters, although they deny
they have taken part in any "raid-
ing" of C. I. O. unions.

Latest recruits to the conserva-
tive wing of the labor movement are
200 workers of the Schuster-Hay-
ward mills in this city, who formerly
belonged to Local 2,060 of the United
Textile Workers of America, now
absorbed by the C. I. O.

Charters Granted
This group has been given a Fed-
eral charter by the A. F. of L. on
recommendation of Frank P. Fenton,
its New England representative. The
mills employ about 900 operatives at
peak production.

The State Federation announced
its first accessions from the C. I. O.
ranks in this section at the State
convention in Lowell last year. Since
then, organization work has con-
tinued under leadership of John J.
Murphy in an apparent attempt to
set up the nucleus of a national tex-
tile union to rival that of the Tex-
tile Workers Organizing Commit-
tee of the C. I. O.

The first of the locals to break
away from the C. I. O. affiliation
were Locals 204 and 2,362 at Fish-
erville. Then A. F. of L. charters were
granted to members of Local 2,339
at Dudley and Local 2,446 at Mill-
bury. Workers at the latter are em-
ployed in the Mayo Mills.

Strong Union Center
For years, central Massachusetts
was a strong textile union center,
approximately 26,000 workers ad-
hering to the T. W. A. and sup-
plying it with sufficient dues to
finance much of the Union's efforts
throughout New England. But the
textile strike of 1936 for a "closed
shop" affecting, among others, the
Schuster-Hayward workers here and
at Millbury and Franklin, caused
such losses to workers as virtually to
wreck the once-powerful organiza-
tion.

Then, in February, 1937, the T. W. A.
was absorbed by the C. I. O. through
its Textile Workers Organizing
Committee, but the workers here
showed little enthusiasm for the
John L. Lewis group. Now, they are
returning to the A. F. of L., led by
William Green.

**Connecticut Mills
Announce Wage Cut**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STAFFORD, SPRINGS, Conn.,
April 28 (AP)—Officials of the five
leading textile mills here announced
today a wage cut of approximately
12 1/2 per cent would become effective
May 2.

The announcement, made after
an executive meeting, pointed out
that the reduction was in line with
a general policy adopted by most of
the New England mills.

In normal times the principal
plants here employed between 1,200
and 1,500 hands but this total has
been reduced to about 600 since the
depression.

Dean Knudson to Resign

Dr. Albert C. Knudson, for 12
years dean of Boston University
School of Theology, will quit that
post in June, Daniel L. Marsh,
President of the University, an-
nounced today. Dr. Marsh said Dean
Knudson's resignation was based on
his desire to limit his activities to a
professorship of systematic theology
at the university.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity:
Increasing clouds early to-
night becoming cooler,
showers late tonight and much cooler
night or on Friday;
lowest temperature
tonight in the
middle 50's; cooler
Friday; moderate to
fresh southwest,
shifting to north or
northeast winds.

In Central New
England on Satur-
day: Probably not very pleasant, some-
what overcast, cool and raw.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:
Showers and much cooler tonight and
Friday.

Massachusetts: Showers beginning late
tonight or Friday; cooler in the north and
west portions tonight and much cooler
Friday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers
beginning late tonight or Friday; cooler
Friday, much cooler by Friday night.

Eastport, Me. Sandy fresh. Fresh south
winds becoming northwest over extreme
south portion and north or northeast over
north and central portions; cooler
weather with showers tonight or Friday.

Official Temperatures

City	Temp.
Boston	68
Berkeley	68
Chicago	68
Denver	68
El Paso	68
Los Angeles	68
Miami	68
New York	68
Philadelphia	68
Pittsburgh	68
San Francisco	68
Seattle	68
St. Louis	68
Washington	68

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:45 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.

Friday, 10:18 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Light all reaches by 8:00 p. m.

**Revere Inquiry Going
To Special Grand Jury**

In Boston Today

**Special Jury
For Revere Case**

In an effort to clean up the
"racket" situation in Revere, At-
torney General Paul A. Dever has
obtained a certificate of necessity
from Chief Justice John J. Higgins
of the Superior Court—invoking
power used but once before in the
history of the Commonwealth. It
orders a special venire of 23 Grand
Jurors to be drawn to report on
evidence accumulated by Mr. Dever
and his assistants during the past
five months. The jury is scheduled
to convene on May 23.

Mr. Dever stated that he would
seek the indictment of a "number
of persons" and would present to
the Grand Jury "sufficient facts so
that they can make a sweeping in-
vestigation of their own."

It is expected that at least 20

witnesses, many of them citizens

residing near alleged horse race

betting establishments, will be

called.

**More Salisbury
Cargo Removed**

Longshoremen continued today to
lighter cargo from No. 5 hold of the
City of Salisbury, British freighter
wrecked at the entrance of Boston
Harbor on a rock never before
charted. Other holds were flooded
completely as the two halves of the
ship, split in two on the rock pin-
nacle, settled further into the water.

Cargo from the section where the
split took place still floated about
the sea, with much of it washing
up on the Hull and Nahant shores
and with customs authorities indi-
cating possible raiding of homes
into which any of it may have
been taken, in an effort to collect
customs duties on it.

If the vessel does not break com-
pletely in two and sink in the deep
water surrounding the rock on
which it is perched, its owners are
planning an attempt to float the
two halves independently up the
harbor on "next week's high tides."
The bow and stern pieces of the
ship will be separated and buoyed
up by pontoons, if the plan under
discussion is carried through.

**McDonald in Court
On Theft Charges**

Edward J. McDonald of Water-
town, charged with the theft of
\$1,850 from a Newtonville postal
truck, may also be charged with
other mail thefts during the past
two years in Arlington and Grove
Hall, it was stated in Federal Court
today by U. S. Attorney
Jackson J. Holtz.

Attorney Holtz made his remarks
as McDonald, who has been in the
postal service for 16 years, appeared
before U. S. Commissioner Harry
N. Guterman on a scheduled hear-
ing on the Newtonville charges. The
case was continued until May 12,
however, when Mr. Holtz requested
time to investigate the other impli-
cations.

McDonald was arrested by postal

inspectors April 7, after a three-

month investigation of the Newton-

ville robbery. The Grove Hall rob-

bery took place in December, 1936,
and that at Arlington in February,
1937. The sums taken were \$1,500 and
\$8,000 respectively.**Connecticut Bank Nights Out;
Bass and Bootleggers Return**

The Week in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., April 28—
There'll be no more "bank nights"
in Connecticut moving picture the-
aters.

The Supreme Court of Errors de-
cided this week in a test case that
"bank night" practices are contrary
to the state lottery statute. A Mid-
delton theater manager had been
arrested and given a nominal fine to
get a case before the court.

The point at issue was whether
"bank night" drawings were a viola-
tion of the law when those who par-
ticipated paid nothing for their
chances except the price of admis-
sion to the theater.

Tobacco to Tulips
Success of an experiment in turn-
ing idle tobacco land to a new use
in the growing of tulip bulbs will
be celebrated next week when the
tulip bulb season is officially opened
in Wethersfield with Gov. Wilbur L.
Cross of Connecticut and Gov.
George C. Aiken of Vermont invited
to attend.

For several years Simeon S. Nelson
has been growing tulips for the mar-
ket in Wethersfield, expanding a
back-yard plot into a seven-acre
farm. The deep sandy soil of the
Connecticut River meadows has been
found excellent for the cultivation of
rot-free tulip bulbs.

More than 200 garden clubs of

Connecticut and Massachusetts have

been invited to see the tulips. Gov-

ernor Aiken is interested because of
his background as a horticulturist.**Bootlegger Beware**

When the State Liquor Commission
takes \$750 for a restaurant license
which allows the sale of liquor of
all kinds it believes the permit
holder should not have to compete
with bootleggers. If on no other

**Perjury Warrants,
Sought by Curley**

Former Gov. James M. Curley,
three-time Mayor of Boston, ap-
peared in Municipal Court this
morning with his counsel, Wendell
P. Murray, at a warrant session
presided over by Judge Charles L.
Carr.

It was learned on good authority
that the former Governor is seeking
warrants charging a witness in the
highly publicized suit brought
against him and Dr. Joseph San-
tosussio by the City of Boston, with
perjury.

After Mr. Curley had conferred

with Judge Carr it was understood

that witnesses and a stenographer,

Miss Lillian Powers, who took notes

in that suit, will be brought to

Municipal Court tomorrow.

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

**Mercury Reaches
New High for 1938**

Three new heat records were
written into the books at the Boston
weather bureau today when the
temperature climbed to 88 degrees
at 2:20 p. m.

This figure, first of all, is the
highest temperature of the year,
beating the previous high of 82 on
April 20. Secondly, it breaks a 27-
year old maximum record for this
day, which now becomes the hottest
April 28 ever experienced in the
88-year history of the local weather
bureau.

In recording 84 at noon, 86 at 1
p. m., and 87 at 2 p. m., the day became
the hottest since the record of 93
on Sept. 4, 1937.

The forecast: Increasing cloudi-
ness early tonight, becoming cool;
showers late tonight or on Friday;
and with customs authorities indi-
cating possible raiding of homes
into which any of it may have
been taken, in an effort to collect
customs duties on it.

If the vessel does not break com-

pletely in two and sink in the deep

water surrounding the rock on

which it is perched, its owners are

planning an attempt to float the

two halves independently up the

harbor on "next week's high tides."

The bow and stern pieces of the

ship will be separated and buoyed

up by pontoons, if the plan under

discussion is carried through.

**Thrifty Firemen
Save Electricity**

Firemen in Boston's fire houses
have learned to turn off the electric
lights when they are through in
rooms. Fire Commissioner William
Arthur Reilly told Mayor Maurice
J. Tobin today, with a touch of
pride.

They didn't use to do so, he ex-
plained, but, instead, left the lights
on for long periods when no one
was using them, wasting current at
taxpayers' expense. The new ef-
ficiency, noticeable in every fire sta-
tion but one, resulted in a \$600 sav-
ing in the city's electric bill in
March, compared to the bill for
March, 1937, Mr. Reilly said.

This is a spirit that is not ex-

celled by any other city depart-

ment, he added.

**Seven Big Loads
Of Mackerel Dock**

Seven seiners with loads of fresh
mackerel made port today, landing
about 325,000 pounds of large and
medium sized mackerel, at the Bos-
ton Fish Pier. It was the first large
haul of the toothsome seafood
since the pier this year after a
wholesale for 4 to 5 cents a
pound. The fish weighed from 1 1/4
to 1 3/4 pounds each and were taken
off the Cape. Mackerel are reported
by fishermen to be moving north-
ward rapidly but in not too large
numbers.

**Disposal of Malamton
Studied by Inspector**

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., April 28
(AP)—Capt. Robert B. Clark of the
United States Bureau of Marine In-
spection in this district, visited the
grounded freighter Malamton at
Block Island today to aid in de-
ciding what will be done with the
boat. The Malamton, bound from
Jacksonville, Fla., to Boston, with a
cargo of poles and railroad ties, ran on
a rock shoal off Block Island Tuesday
evening. Capt. John J. Wright and
a crew of 32 are still aboard.

Efforts of Coast Guard cutters to

free the vessel yesterday were not

successful.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 12

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."
Daily 1:30 and 8:30. Saturdays 10 a.
m., 1:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Exeter—"African Holiday," 7:30, 9:30. 8. Also
"Radio City Revels," featuring Bob
Burns and Jack Oakie. 11:10, 11:30,
11:50.

Coolidge Corner—"Golden Polka," with the Ritz
orchestra. 10:30, 11:30. Tomorrow:
McCarthy. 3:00, 6:17, 9:30. Also "The
Jury's Secret," 1:50, 5:01, 8:12.

Strand—Paul Muni and Betty Davis in "Border-
town." Also the Jones Family in "Border-
town Trouble."

Hub—Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile
Zola." 7:30, 9:30. 8. Also "The
Mountain Music," featuring Martha
Raye and Bob Burns. 9:40 a. m., 1:05,
4:30, 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—Carole Lombard in "Pools for Scandal."
10:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:45, 8:45. Para-
mount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:30,
8:30.

State and Orpheum—Clark Gable, Myrna Loy and Spencer
Tracy in "Test Pilot." Both Theaters:
10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7:10, 9:50.

Metropolitan—"College Swing," with
Bing Crosby, Marjorie Reynolds and
Ben Blue. 11:45
Crosby, Reynolds, Reynolds and
Ben Blue. 11:45
Also "College Swing" with
Bing Crosby, Marjorie Reynolds and
Ben Blue. 11:45

Prayer: 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5:05, 8:30.
Breakfast Village—"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."
8:30, 9:30, 1:30, 2:30.

**Cheap Engine
Forecast For
Private Flier**Massachusetts Institute of
Technology Experts Re-
port on Progress**Two-Stroke Affair**Financed by the National
Advisory Committee
on Aeronautics

CAMBRIDGE, April 28 (AP)—A
cheaper engine for the private flier
was reported today as one of the
possibilities resulting from research
at Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology.

Working on a two-stroke gasoline
engine, the engineers already have
produced a job developing 60 per
cent more power than the conven-
tional two-stroke design with which
they began investigation.

Prof. E. S. Taylor of the Depart-
ment of Aeronautical Engineering
reported it had been found possible
to produce an engine which
matched with the conventional
small four-stroke aviation product,
was lighter for the same power,
simpler in operation, ran slower,
thus improving propeller efficiency,
and would be "considerably" cheaper
to manufacture.

The chief difference between the
two types of engines is that the two-
stroke fires once every revolution,
the four-stroke once every two revo-
lutions.

Perfection of the engine, Profes-
sor Taylor said, would open the door
to its use in stationary and marine
diesel engineering and also certain
types of farming implements.

The fundamental difference be-
tween gasoline and Diesel engines is
that the former ignite with a spark
while the latter ignite by compres-
sion.

Financed by the National Advis-
ory Committee for Aeronautics, the
research is by no means finished. In
a current report to the Committee,
listing the advances already made,
the engineers listed 25 obstacles
that still lay ahead in the machine
was to be practicable.

Among these were a reduction in
high fuel consumption, the problem
of controlling power and the means
for running the engine on diesel.
"Ways can be found to overcome
these," Professor Taylor declared, de-
scribing the task ahead as one of "finding
out how good the engine can be made."

When this has been accomplished
the Institute plans to turn its find-
ings over to the Aeronautical Com-
mission. Production would be up to
manufacturers.

**Fast Day Observed
In New Hampshire;
Proclaimed in 1861**

CONCORD, N. H., April 28 (AP)—
New Hampshire today observed its
unique holiday—Fast Day—first pro-
claimed 257 years ago as a day set
aside for prayer and fasting.

It is the only New England state
to cling to a tradition dating back to
1681, when the Governor of the
Province ordered a day of public
fasting and prayer in view of "sun-
dry tokens of divine displeasure."

Another proclamation cautioned
elders and ministers to keep watch
to make certain the public carried
out the fasting order.

**Disposal of Malamton
Studied by Inspector**

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., April 28
(AP)—Capt. Robert B. Clark of the
United States Bureau of Marine In-
spection in this district, visited the
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a rock shoal off Block Island Tuesday
evening. Capt. John J. Wright and
a crew of 32 are still aboard.

Efforts of Coast Guard cutters to

free the vessel yesterday were not

successful.

Reich Experts Visit Arboretum

Left to Right—H. F. von Magdeburg, Count Kraft Henckel von Donnersmark, Prof. Alfred Rehder, Count
Guido Henckel von Donnersmark, Herr von Friedrich-Schroeter
A Group of German Horticulturists Visiting the Arnold Arboretum, Just Outside Boston, and Their Host

**Auto Excise Tax
Bill Advanced As
Revenue Raiser**

The bill to make payment of a
motor vehicle excise tax a prerequi-
site of obtaining registration for a
state-wide survey of married women
ensuing year was ordered by a voice
vote in the Senate today to a third
reading.

Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North
Attleboro, Chairman of the Commit-
tee on Taxation, said the bill would
produce a yield of about \$2,000,000
additional each year, and Senator
Edward H. Nutting (R) of Leominster
declared that last year Boston
lost over \$1,000,000 in unpaid excise
taxes.

The bill was opposed by Senator
Edward C. Carroll (D) of Boston,
who said that it would turn the Re-
gistry of Motor Vehicles into a col-
lection agency.

The Senate also voted today to
refuse to substitute for the adverse
report of the Committee on Labor
and Industries a resolve filed by
Florence Birmingham, calling for
amendment to legislation provid-
ing for substitution had been made by Sen-
ator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford.

Awaiting final regulation action
was a bill to allow the Mayor of
Boston to run for re-election. The
House yesterday adopted an amend-
ment to the proposal, providing for
a referendum on the proposed Char-
ter change in the City election of
1939. The present Charter bars the
Mayor from succeeding himself.

Although similar legislation has
been before the General Court for
several years, this is the first year
in which the proposal received any
attention. The action is regarded as
a legislative compliment to Mayor
Maurice J. Tobin.

The House and Senate yester-
day Governor Hurley received sharp
defeats at the hands of the Re-
publican majority. The Senate con-
tinued with previous House action in
amendment to legislation provid-
ing for State-wide re-registration of
voters by Jan. 1, 1940. The Govern-
or had proposed an amendment
barring re-registration activities un-
til after the November election, in-
sisting earlier activity would con-
fuse the voters. However, the House
and Senate stood firm. In the House,
after the Senate action, an emer-
gency preamble was adopted mak-
ing the legislation law immediately
upon the Governor's signature. Or-
dinarily a 90-day waiting period
must elapse before an approved bill
becomes a law.

In the Senate a bill appeared
which would force the State Racing
Commission to charge operators of
horse race tracks, a \$1,000-a-day
license fee.

**Trained Porcupine
Performs at School**

By the Associated Press

Sanford, Maine, April 28
Lucky, a trained porcupine,
like Mary's little lamb "made
the children laugh and play" at
the Roosevelt school here.

As part of the school's ob-
servance of "Be Kind to Ani-
mals Week," Lucky's owner,
Raymond H. Lovejoy, County
Farm Agent, put the animal
through his tricks for the en-
joyment of the school children.

**Wind-Whipped Fire
On Cape Cod Out;
Incendiarism Hinted**

SANDWICH, Mass., April 28 (AP)—
A 45-mile wind that whipped roar-
ing flames across 12 miles of Cape
Cod woodlands died down early to-
day, enabling firemen and volun-
teers from a dozen towns to choke
out the fire.

Firemen who raced half the length
of the Cape to answer the alarm
returned to their stations before
daybreak, and State Police were
called to guard the area.

Officers at Yarmouth barracks said
on their return they were convinced
all of yesterday's six fires had been
set. The incendiary left no clue,
they added.

**Quinn Suit Against
O'Hara Withdrawn**

EAST GREENWICH, R. I., April
28 (AP)—Gov. Robert E. Quinn's \$500-
000 civil suit against Walter E.
O'Hara, former managing director
of Narragansett Park race track and
publisher of the former Providence
Star-Tribune, was spiked yesterday.
Judge Alberic A. Archambault
granted motion by the Governor's
counsel to discontinue the suit after
hearing a letter in which the Gov-
ernor said "no reason now exists for
me to press this suit to its conclu-
sion."

**Silva Gets Letter
In 150th Attempt**

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 28
(AP)—Note to friends of Manuel Silva
—put his street address on letters you
send him.

Postal officials recently received a
letter from New York marked "Man-
uel Silva, New Bedford." Before they
found their man, a barber, they had
canvassed 39 Manuel Silvas, 11 Man-
uel Silvias, and 100 Manuel Sylvias.
The right man finally opened the
envelope. It was an advertisement
of no interest to him.

**Bar Backs Move for Ouster
Of Reporter of Decisions**

Demands for ouster of the Reporter
of Decisions, Edward D. Collins, and
transfer of control of that office
from the Governor to the judiciary
to free it of political ties, reached
a new peak among attorneys and
jurists today as a bill providing for
the transfer of control returned to
a House of Representatives commit-
tee for a third reading.

One of the strongest crusades for
reform and reorganization ever put
forward by the State Bar is based
on the claim that "since time and
costs are immaterial" the Reporter's
office never

Seven Pictures Descending Upon Bostonians This Week

Movies of Moment

Seven pictures are converging upon Boston this week. This should set some sort of record, at least for the spring of 1938. The newcomers include two romantic comedies, one gangster melodrama, one college musical, one prison drama, one mystery melodrama and a new French film.

The importation, "Un Carnet de Bal," is probably the most important of the lot. Coming to the Fine Arts Theater, it is a French film from both New York and London critics, it was made by Julien Duvivier, already responsible for some of the masterpieces of the screen. "Poil de Carotte" and "Golgotha" are two of them.

Boston may be the only American city outside of New York to see the film. According to George Kraska, manager of the Fine Arts, the mammoth Hollywood, having decided to make its own version, has bought up the American rights to "Un Carnet de Bal."

Munitions and Gracie

Another interesting item on the new list is "Four Men and a Prayer," opening at the Metropolitan today along with "College Swing." Taken from a Cosmopolitan Magazine story, "Four Men and a Prayer" has a munitions manufacturer as one of its principal characters. Loretta Young, Richard Greene (a newcomer), George Sanders, David Niven and C. Aubrey Smith are in the cast. "College Swing" is that college musical with Burns and Allen, Martha Raye,

Here are a few of our 35 Bargains

Here's a tip for bargain hunters. Evenings after 7 and all day Sunday, most telephone rates slip way down. LOOK AT THESE 35 BARGAINS! Boston to Beltsville, Md., \$1.00. Boston to Biddford, Me., \$1.00. Boston to Brattleboro, Vt., \$1.00. Boston to Holyoke, Mass., \$1.00. Boston to Laconia, N.H., \$1.00. *3 minute station-to-station TELEPHONE

Sack Suits \$45 to \$75

IT has been our privilege to serve an exciting clientele among the leaders of social and business life of this community for the past 46 years.

E. O. Bartels Co.
Established 1891
35 Cornhill Phone Capitol 2540
BOSTON

Jackie Coogan, Betty Grable, Edward Everett Horton and Ben Blue.

Dunne & Fairbanks, Jr. Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., head the cast of "The Joy of Living," a new romantic comedy with a few Jerome Kern melodies decorating the action, which opens today at the Keith Memorial Theater. Mr. Fairbanks is a brash young man who saves rich Miss Dunne from her mollusk relatives. Allice Brady, Guy Kibbee, Lucille Ball and Frank Miller are among those who threaten to take the joy out of Miss Dunne's living. Jean Dixon, Eric Blore, John Qualen and Warren Hymer play other supporting roles.

The stage presentation called "Starlight Parade," offers the Nicholas brothers, singers and dancers, and the Kraddocks, comic acrobats.

"Fools for Scandal"

After a week or two of taking the Metropolitan's left-overs, the Farmon and Fenway stage once more into their first-run capacity with "Fools for Scandal," co-starring Carole Lombard and Fernand Gravel, and "Prison Nurse," with Henry Wilcoxon and Joan Marsh. Mr. Gravel, you will remember, was the king in "The King and the Chorus Girl." Mervyn LeRoy produced and directed "Fools for Scandal," which carries on in the new "haywire" tradition. Ralph Bellamy, Allen Jenkins, Isabel Jeans, Marie Wilson and Marcia Ralston participate.

Other New Ones

Mae West heads the new stage show at the Keith Boston Theater, beginning today, while the screen presents "Everybody's Doing It," a gangster affair with Preston Foster and Sally Eilers. Jack Powell is one of the featured artists in Miss West's show. . . . The South Station Theater ushers in a new program of short features tomorrow.

"Test Pilot" Remains

"Test Pilot," the most exciting film of the season, is staying for another week at the State and Orpheum Theaters. Clark Gable, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy are the principals and the action revolves about the dangerous life of one of the men who test new aircraft.

Usually valuable in describing its technical feats, MGM has kept the secrets of filming "Test Pilot" secret. This is probably just as well, since the illusion is too good to be shattered by revealing the behind-the-scenes mirrors, miniatures and magic which went into making scenes that look thoroughly real on the screen. Paul Mantz, copilot and navigator with Amelia Earhart, was the technical director of "Test Pilot," which came from the pen of Frank Wend, author of "Hell Divers," and "Ceiling Zero."

The publicity men do tell, however, that 18 cameras and 50 planes were used in making one of the film's spectacle scenes. The flying sequences were filmed variously on airports in southern California, including Metropolitan and Union Air Terminals at Los Angeles, Lindbergh Field in San Diego and March Field, the army post near Riverside—not to mention the MGM laboratories.

J. D. B.

The Monitor Views the News

For Friday, April 29
12:00 WORL 920kc
12:45 WMEX 1500kc
3:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WMEX 1500kc
10:45 WMEX 1500kc

Shortwave
2:30 WIXAL 15.25mc
3:30 WIXK 9.57mc
6:00 WIXK 9.57mc
6:00 WIXAL 11.75mc

Comic and Serious Scenes From the New Films



Edward Everett Horton and Gracie Allen
In "College Swing," at the Metropolitan

Legislature Gets Flood of Reports From Committees

A flood of committee reports flowed into the House and Senate yesterday as the deadline for filing such reports arrived.

Except on specific proposals on which the legislature grants extension of time, reports from committees must now be for "reference to the next annual session."

Those favoring reorganization of the State Department of Civil Service received a setback yesterday when the Legislative Committee on Civil Service reported "next annual session" on legislation to establish a single administrative official as head of the present three-member commission. Both the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures and the Massachusetts Civic League had favored such reorganization, although by different methods.

Radio Libel Bill
The laws of libel would apply to radio broadcasting under legislation reported favorably by the Legislative Committee on Judiciary.

The bill provides that whoever by himself or agent makes a statement by radio which if published in writing would be libel, shall be deemed to be libel and the person shall be criminally and civilly responsible. Under the proposal the stations will be required to obtain manuscripts of discussions of public affairs and political speeches. The proposal contains an emergency preamble which would make the bill operative in the coming campaign if passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

An adverse report was filed by the House Committee on Ways and Means on a proposal to establish a magazine and periodical censor in the office of the Attorney General.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston won an initial victory in his fight against a proposal to transfer from the City Council to the judges of the Superior Court the power to fix the salaries of Suffolk County Superior Court officers.

Court Officers' Pay
The Legislative Committee on Counties reported "ought not to pass" on the proposal which the Mayor charged was a method by which court officers now receiving maximum salaries hope to obtain increases.

The Judiciary Committee filed a favorable report on a bill to reduce to three-fourths the salaries of judges reaching 75 years of age. This bill would apply to all judges except those of the Supreme Court. The effect would be to force the retirement on pensions of these elderly judges.

The Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries reported adversely on a proposal for a statewide survey of employment of married women within Massachusetts.

Miss Florence Birmingham, president of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, led the fight for the bill.

The Joint Committees on Taxation and highways and motor vehicles reported favorably on legislation to require motorists to pay their excise tax bills before being allowed to register their automobiles.

Deerfoot Farms
Special Milk
• Metal-Sealed
• Pasteurized in the bottle
• Richer—Tastier—Safest

Phone Highlands 1857 for further information.
Deerfoot Farms Company, Deerfoot, Massachusetts

Streamlined Air-Conditioned and New York.
Self Service GRILL CARS featuring low priced Grill and Fountain Specialties.
Streamlined locomotives for safe, smooth speed.
The streamlined COMET in regular service between Boston and Providence . . . at NO EXTRA FARE!
Air-conditioned coach service on through trains from Boston to Plymouth, Brockton, Cape Cod, Taunton, New Bedford, Fall River, Providence, Hartford, and intermediate stations.

Edward Everett Horton and Gracie Allen
In "College Swing," at the Metropolitan

Plans to Promote Playwriting Made

By a Staff Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, April 28.—Efforts by the Bureau of New Plays to develop new playwrighting talent will be directed next autumn to giving selected students actual contact with the theater, Miss Theresa Helburn, Director of the Bureau, announced today.

Experiments in that direction were made last Spring and Summer, with a few of the winners of awards and of honorable mention, who watched rehearsals or, introduced by the Bureau, were employed as stage managers and extras.

The Bureau will direct its efforts to building up a course of study in conjunction with attendance at rehearsals from start to finish of Broadway plays, Miss Helburn said.

Preparing for the time when it could offer collegiate-grade training of a professional order, the school has been broadening its curriculum, stiffening its standards and adding residence requirements to make it a full, four-year senior college.

No class will be qualified for degrees until the commencement, according to President White, but it is hoped that next year a number of the fourth year students will have met the degree demands and can be offered the new Bachelor of Science of Oratory degree which the school is now empowered to confer.

All Curry graduates during the past 60 years will be given the opportunity of re-entering the college to complete their degree courses requirements, the graduates of certain junior colleges, the standards of which Curry approves, will be admitted next September with the status of college juniors.

Born in Tennessee
Dr. Curry, founder of the school, was born in 1847 at Chatata, a little hamlet in southeastern Tennessee. The home of his infancy was one of poverty. He came from a family of pioneers. Some of his ancestors fought in the War of Independence. His mother was a cousin of David Crockett, the hero of the Alamo.

In youth, Dr. Curry was fired with ambition to be of use in the world, and he had the resolution to carry out his purpose. At 25 he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts at Grant University and within the next five years had added the degrees of A. M., B. D. and Ph. D. at Boston University.

At Boston University he came under the influence of Prof. Lewis B. Monroe, a great teacher of the science of speech. Others of his American tutors were Prof. Alexander Melville Bell, the discoverer of visible speech, and Steele MacKaye, assistant and successor of Deane.

At that period, "elocution"—a term Dr. Curry disliked—was in its heyday. "Oratorical tones" and "sibilant whisperings" and gestures were a part of the instruction in such masterpieces as "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight" and great chunks of Shakespeare.

The average teacher of elocution of the day, Dr. Shailer Mathews writes, "was the apostle of the artificial . . . his work was not educational, and he taught mannerisms rather than sincere self-expression."

Studied in Europe
Professor Curry investigated every phase in the historical development of elocutionary and vocal training. In his work he studied under some of the great masters.

In 1879 he was appointed to a position for the teaching of "expression" in Boston University. His work was so successful that this department was found in any phase of education. More particularly the object is to train teachers of these branches . . . and furnish thorough practical instruction and training for public speakers and professional artists. The school was at Freeman Place, Beacon Street, Boston. Sponsors of the school included members of the most prominent families of the city.

One of Mr. Curry's closest friends was the noted preacher, Phillips Brooks. Others included W. D. Howells, T. W. Aldrich, J. T. Townsend, and Governors Gaston, Rice and Ames.

Married a Graduate
Dr. Curry married Anna Baright, a graduate and later an instructor in the Boston University School of Oratory who became dean of The School in 1904. Her father, Dr. Baright, was a prominent physician and was the Boston school, they organized summer schools in various parts of the country and Dr. Curry at the same time served on the faculties of several colleges and universities.

He was inactively opposed to communism in 1919, and in 1920 he was elected to the faculty of the school. He drew no salary and there was no endowment, the entire revenue was turned into the increase and betterment of the facilities. His support came from the summer and his royalties on his books and his salary at Harvard and Yale and other places.

In 1888, Sir Henry Irving, who was then in Boston with Ellen Terry, gave a reading in Huntington Hall, at the request of Dr. Curry, Phillips Brooks and others. This resulted in a dramatic training, the first endowed chair in the school.

The June issue of the American Magazine arrived in Boston on the boat today, after a manner of speaking.

At the Hotel Touraine, nine authors and "the best cover model in the world" assembled under the aegis of the Advertising Department to meet the magazine's advertising agents in a session and 100 or more executives of industries which pay for national advertising in that publication.

In the hour before the luncheon, this preview of the June number for the press took the pattern of a "mike" rehearsal in the luncheon room. While waiters scurried from table to table setting up the service, Rex Stout, whiskered mystery writer, tried out his voice above the head table and Capt. Hardy Smith, Sandy Hook pilot, told of adventures after taking a cargo of pitch out of New York Harbor.

"Old Captain Apple was up at the dock at Shadyside," he was saying, " . . . a great, old guy. Always broke, even before Roosevelt."

Capt. O. D. Bell, another June contributor, gave a picture of his adventures while flying for the Loyalists in Spain and his fight with a German-made Franco plane in which he sent his enemy down in flames.

"That cured me of being a soldier of fortune. I was fed up with killing. I was fed up with Spain."

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Others in the troupe, scheduled for short speeches at the luncheon were Miss Betty Haworth, cover model; stock center Saracen, golfer; Helen von Baumann, explorer and fashion designer; Prof. Arno E. Neyhart of Pennsylvania State, who is establishing high school automobile driving classes for the A. A. A. as a safety

Fernand Gravel and Carole Lombard
(Above) In "Fools for Scandal," at the Paramount and Fenway
Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Irene Dunne
(Below) In "The Joy of Living," at the Keith Memorial

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appearing in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

500kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	5:00 News	5:00 News	5:00 News	5:00 News
5:15 The Boston Hour	5:15 News	5:15 News	5:15 News	5:15 News
5:30 Let's Pretend	5:30 News	5:30 News	5:30 News	5:30 News
5:45 Let's Pretend	5:45 News	5:45 News	5:45 News	5:45 News
6:00 News	6:00 News	6:00 News	6:00 News	6:00 News
6:15 News	6:15 News	6:15 News	6:15 News	6:15 News
6:30 News	6:30 News	6:30 News	6:30 News	6:30 News
6:45 News	6:45 News	6:45 News	6:45 News	6:45 News
7:00 News	7:00 News	7:00 News	7:00 News	7:00 News
7:15 News	7:15 News	7:15 News	7:15 News	7:15 News
7:30 News	7:30 News	7:30 News	7:30 News	7:30 News
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Friday's Programs

500kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	7:00 News	7:00 News	7:00 News	7:00 News
7:15 Popular variety	7:15 News	7:15 News	7:15 News	7:15 News
7:30 Popular variety	7:30 News	7:30 News	7:30 News	7:30 News
7:45 Popular variety	7:45 News	7:45 News	7:45 News	7:45 News
8:00 Popular variety	8:00 News	8:00 News	8:00 News	8:00 News
8:15 Popular variety	8:15 News	8:15 News	8:15 News	8:15 News
8:30 Popular variety	8:30 News	8:30 News	8:30 News	8:30 News
8:45 Popular variety	8:45 News	8:45 News	8:45 News	8:45 News
9:00 Popular variety	9:00 News	9:00 News	9:00 News	9:00 News
9:15 Popular variety	9:15 News	9:15 News	9:15 News	9:15 News
9:30 Popular variety	9:30 News	9:30 News	9:30 News	9:30 News
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11:00 Popular variety	11:00 News	11:00 News	11:00 News	11:00 News
11:15 Popular variety	11:15 News	11:15 News	11:15 News	11:15 News
11:30 Popular variety	11:30 News	11:30 News	11:30 News	11:30 News
11:45 Popular variety	11:45 News	11:45 News	11:45 News	11:45 News

June 'Issue' of Magazine Gets Personal Pre-View

The June issue of the American Magazine arrived in Boston on the boat today, after a manner of speaking.

At the Hotel Touraine, nine authors and "the best cover model in the world" assembled under the aegis of the Advertising Department to meet the magazine's advertising agents in a session and 100 or more executives of industries which pay for national advertising in that publication.

In the hour before the luncheon, this preview of the June number for the press took the pattern of a "mike" rehearsal in the luncheon room. While waiters scurried from table to table setting up the service, Rex Stout, whiskered mystery writer, tried out his voice above the head table and Capt. Hardy Smith, Sandy Hook pilot, told of adventures after taking a cargo of pitch out of New York Harbor.

"Old Captain Apple was up at the dock at Shadyside," he was saying, " . . . a great, old guy. Always broke, even before Roosevelt."

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Boston Garden—6 Days
Twice Daily—2 A—Beginning
MON. Aft'n, MAY 2

RINGLING BROS. AND
BARNUM & BAILEY
CIRCUS
10,000 MARVELS, including
GARGANTUA GREAT

Largest GORILLA Ever in Captivity
Bring 'Em Back Alive FRANK BUCK
"NEPAL" Magnificent New Spectacle
TERRELL JAGGERS, THE LION KING and
Unprecedented Host of Circus Champions

Tickets Admitting to Everything, including
Reserved Seats \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c
Children 25c, 10c, 5c
Saves Every Afternoon Except Saturday
Entire Top Balcony Seats 75c
TICKETS NOW at Garden and Faneuil

Curry School of Expression Now Able to Confer Degrees

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today signed the bill granting full standing to the Curry School of Expression among its academic neighbors. The school, one of the institutions stemming from Boston's Golden Age, is now entitled to confer the degree of Bachelor of Science of Oratory on completion of four years' resident study, Master of Science of Oratory, and also the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science of Oratory for "citizens who have attained distinction by virtue of their public service and personal accomplishment."

By this authorization, the School is expected to enter wider fields of service. Applications, with promising prospects of special endowments, have been made to three of the great educational foundations, and gifts approximating \$200,000 are anticipated from these and other sources.

Oratory, or "speech arts" (the original phraseology in the legislative petition submitted by State Representative Samuel S. Curran, now President of the Senate, and President Trentwell Mason White) has found new application since the day of the school's founder, Samuel S. Curran. Fundamentals remain the same but today's market for the art of speaking now includes instruction in playwriting for the theater of the air and the newer technique of the radio studio.

School Can Now Compete
For the past decade or more, according to President White, the insistence of educational and professional organizations upon collegiate status and a baccalaureate degree of applicants for teaching has placed Curry graduates at a disadvantage in competition with alumni of similar types of schools.

Preparing for the time when it could offer collegiate-grade training of a professional order, the school has been broadening its curriculum, stiffening its standards and adding residence requirements to make it a full, four-year senior college.

No class will be qualified for degrees until the commencement, according to President White, but it is hoped that next year a number of the fourth year students will have met the degree demands and can be offered the new Bachelor of Science of Oratory degree which the school is now empowered to confer.

All Curry graduates during the past 60 years will be given the opportunity of re-entering the college to complete their degree courses requirements, the graduates of certain junior colleges, the standards of which Curry approves, will be admitted next September with the status of college juniors.

Born in Tennessee
Dr. Curry, founder of the school, was born in 1847 at Chatata, a little hamlet in southeastern Tennessee. The home of his infancy was one of poverty. He came from a family of pioneers. Some of his ancestors fought in the War of Independence. His mother was a cousin of David Crockett, the hero of the Alamo.

In youth, Dr. Curry was fired with ambition to be of use in the world, and he had the resolution to carry out his purpose. At 25 he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts at Grant University and within the next five years had added the degrees of A. M., B. D. and Ph. D. at Boston University.

At Boston University he came under the influence of Prof. Lewis B. Monroe, a great teacher of the science of speech. Others of his American tutors were Prof. Alexander Melville Bell, the discoverer of visible speech, and Steele MacKaye, assistant and successor of Deane.

At that period, "elocution"—a term Dr. Curry disliked—was in its heyday. "Oratorical tones" and "sibilant whisperings" and gestures were a part of the instruction in such masterpieces as "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight" and great chunks of Shakespeare.

The average teacher of elocution of the day, Dr. Shailer Mathews writes, "was the apostle of the artificial . . . his work was not educational, and he taught mannerisms rather than sincere self-expression."

Studied in Europe
Professor Curry investigated every phase in the historical development of elocutionary and vocal training. In his work he studied under some of the great masters.

In 1879 he was appointed to a position for the teaching of "expression" in Boston University. His work was so successful that this department was found in any phase of education. More particularly the object is to train teachers of these branches . . . and furnish thorough practical instruction and training for public speakers and professional artists. The school was at Freeman Place, Beacon Street, Boston. Sponsors of the school included members of the most prominent families of the city.

One of Mr. Curry's closest friends was the noted preacher, Phillips Brooks. Others included W. D. Howells, T. W. Aldrich, J. T. Townsend, and Governors Gaston, Rice and Ames.

Married a Graduate
Dr. Curry married Anna Baright, a graduate and later an instructor in the Boston University School of Oratory who became dean of The School in 1904. Her father, Dr. Baright, was a prominent physician and was the Boston school, they organized summer schools in various parts of the country and Dr. Curry at the same time served on the faculties of several colleges and universities.

He was inactively opposed to communism in 19

A New French Film

The Arts in Boston

"Où sont les neiges d'hier?" asked jesting Villon. It is a fascinating field of fancy, this question of the might-have-been. Barrie dealt with it in "Dear Brutus" from a purely fantastic standpoint. Priestley has more recently delved into another but equally speculative phase of the subject.

It is curious that the cinema, a medium capable of the highest flow of fantasy, should approach and handle the matter with the greatest degree of realism. That is what "Un carnet de bal," now at the Fine Arts, does. Extraordinary for its originality, emotional power and use of film technique, the new picture demonstrates once more that French film makers at their best—and certainly that would include Julien Duvivier, its writer-director—have not been surpassed.

The intense fascination of the story springs from the curiosity it arouses in the spectator plus the excellent acting of each role. A beautiful woman, widowed, is going through her husband's papers when she comes upon a dance program from her first ball, attended at the age of 16. Recalling the ardent expressions of love and devotion, spoken by several of her partners, she determines to discover what has happened to those whose names once spelled youth and gaiety, romance and charm. She finds that one killed himself because of her; another is a night-club owner and director of gang activities; on his way to prison; the third, once a brilliant pianist, has become a monk in order to forget her; the fourth has found freedom in mountain climbing; the fifth is the mayor of a small town; the sixth is a drunken doctor living in a Marseille slum; the seventh has become a domesticated, unpretentious haidresser.

Discovering that the home of the man she loved the most has for 15 years been across the lake from her own Italian villa, she goes to it. Again, M. Duvivier preserves the air of curiosity and suspense of enchantment disenchanted in a solution logical and yet surprising. The film contains two striking technical devices. One is the portrayal, through slow motion, of the figures floating through the waltz of the heroine's day-dream. The other is the tilting of the camera to help convey the complete breakdown, the unbalance of the drunken doctor's life. Not since "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" have we seen this so effectively introduced.

It is impossible to choose the best in the series of penetrating character portraits which go to make up "Un carnet de bal." Is it Marie Bell of the Comédie-Française, here introduced to American film audiences; or Françoise Rosay as the pitiful mother; Louis Jouvet as the night-club owner; or Jerry Bais as the priest; Pierre-Richard Willm as the mountaineer; Raimu, playing the pathetic yet amusing Poon-bah mayor in brilliant style; Pierre Blanchard as the doctor; or Robert Lynen, once the poignant "Foil de Carotte" but now grown to a tall lad, enacting the son of the heroine's real love? Altogether, they offer some of the finest film acting we have seen.

The program includes a Silly Symphony and news. J. D. B.

Boston Civic Symphony

It has long been a truism that if you wish to build an appreciative audience for any of the fine arts, you must first educate it, and the most advantageous period for ac-

Head of a Traveling Gaul
On View in the Indian and Persian
Exhibition From the Heermansack Gal-
leries of New York. Now at the Castano
Galleries

complishing the work is of course during the early years. Thus, if for no other reason, the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner conductor, justifies its existence, since it not only gives its young members the benefit of concerted work, but it also offers them a first-hand appreciation of good musical literature and an insight into the mechanics of an acceptable performance.

Such an orchestra as the Boston Civic Symphony is naturally limited in its drawing power, in common with other groups of similar character, yet those who attended the concert of this orchestra last night in Jordan Hall could find many things to commend, as for instance, an intonation which, while not impeccable, is nevertheless an improvement on previous performances. Attacks and releases are for the most part clearly defined; the orchestra also demonstrates its ability to build a consistent crescendo, although there is yet considerable to be accomplished along the line of nuance. Notes and bowings have not become wholly assimilated, as in the Bach "Prelude, Canzona and Fugue" arranged for orchestra by Spencer Norton and last night given its first performance. In the Overture to "Egmont" by Beethoven, the orchestra seemed more at home, possibly because of greater familiarity with the text.

Following the Bach item came a first performance of "The Death of the Dwarf" from Mr. Wagner's Ballet, "The Birthday of the Infanta." The orchestra was augmented by singers from the studio of Keith Brown, but the composer was hardly kind to them, inasmuch as they had slender opportunity to reveal their merits, especially in the final chorus, where they were almost eclipsed by an over-vocalistic publication of the orchestral score.

With Susan Williams (Lunn) as pianoforte soloist, the orchestra offered the Rimsky-Korsakoff Pianoforte Concerto in C sharp minor, Op. 30. Mrs. Lunn last night revealed the same qualities which have always characterized her performances—clear and adequate technique, and clean pedaling. The item chosen for performance does not hold great intrinsic value, musically, which probably accounts for its infrequent appearance upon programs. Mrs. Lunn was cordially applauded.

The program closed with Beethoven's Symphony in F major. G. M. S.

Record That Plays 11 Minutes Without Distortion Foreseen

Increase in playing time of a 12-inch phonograph record from the present average of 5 minutes up to 11 minutes was indicated as a very present possibility by J. A. Pierce, research assistant at Harvard, in his presentation of a joint paper, prepared with Prof. F. V. Hunt of Harvard, before the Society of Motion Picture Engineers in Washington today.

Following the development of a revolutionary lightweight pickup described in The Christian Science Monitor of April 8, these two Harvard researchers made a special study of distortion as caused by the groove and needle phenomena of record reproduction. Many interesting new technical angles were uncovered and the result was a reference chart which is likely to become a textual reference, being basic and applicable to all problems where stylus recording is used.

Many of the high quality broadcasting records today use the vertical or hill-and-dale method of recording, presumably because of its superior quality. The paper presented by Mr. Pierce in Washington today points out that under proper use lateral or standard recording has inherently less distortion than does vertical.

The paper, which is extremely technical in nature, analyzes the recording problems and presents conclusions which point to the pos-

sible use of many more lines per inch in recording, without distortion, resulting in the longer playing of records for both home and broadcasting purposes, the latter being good for 30 minutes on a single side.

This should mean a lower cost per minute of music for home reproduction in addition to the desirable quality of having musical movements proceed steadily for 11 minutes without a break. Such recordings on the present commonly-used 8-record automatic record changers would mean 88 minutes of music before the pile had to be turned over for another 88 minutes. Thus, with the slight pauses between records, one hour and a half of steady entertainment is assured. At present only a record-changer costing several hundred dollars can give this long a "program" in the home.

Of course the Pierce-Hunt lightweight reproducer with a specially sharp needle would be required for this performance.

Mr. Pierce, presenting his paper, points out that this advance in the recording is only in the theoretical stage, and that the job of adapting it to commercial production is still to be done. Previous experience with the recording industry would indicate that such changes therefore are at least a year or two away. Volney D. Hurd

The News in Boston Today

(Continued from Page 11)

It was in connection with the City of Boston's suit that Frederick H. Graves, star witness for the City, admitted testifying falsely before the Boston Finance Commission, which investigated the settlement of water damage claims brought against the City during Mr. Curley's term as Mayor.

Judge Frederick W. Posidick of Suffolk Superior Court, found in the suit brought by the City of Boston, that the defendants had "corruptly accepted \$50,000," and ordered them to repay it to the City. Two weeks ago he denied a defense motion for a new trial. This motion was filed by Mr. Murray for Mr. Curley and by Frank L. Simpson for Dr. Santos.

Revere Clips Gaming Licenses

The Revere Licensing Commission yesterday refused to renew the licenses of six operators of gaming concessions on Revere Beach. The refusal of these renewals by the Commission was urged by Arthur Corbett, Chairman of the Licensing Commission, because of adverse reports on the gaming concessions from many of the citizens of Revere. There are still 20 more license renewal applications under consideration by the Commission.

John J. Murphy, head of the Metropolitan District Police in Revere, stated that he intended to clean up the gaming concessions so that the Beach will be a clean place for women and children to visit.

Tobin Defends Policies of NRA

Springing to his feet in defense of President Roosevelt's pump-priming program, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin last night joined in a debate between Councillors Robert G. Wilson, Jr., and Clement A. Norton at a dinner of the Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Backing up Councillor Norton's position, the Mayor asserted that Federal aid was necessary and blamed the present recession in business on the Supreme Court's decision that the NRA was unconstitutional. If the NRA had been continued, he stated, it would have carried the country through.

Envoy of Embassies of Reconciliation Speaks in Boston of War's Futility

"I did not find a single Japanese statesman who was enthusiastic for war," today stated Miss Muriel Lester who, as a representative of the Embassies of Reconciliation has just returned by way of America from a tour of China and Japan and is delivering a series of lectures on conditions as she found them in the Far East.

The militarists in Japan are completely in power, she says, and in accounting for this state of affairs, she goes back to a day in Versailles shortly after the World War when the white statesmen there, British, American, and others, refused the request for racial equality put forward by Japanese liberals. These representatives of the liberal thought in Japan were immediately discredited by this decision, and the militarists from then on have held the reins, she says.

The purpose of her mission as a delegate of the Embassies of Reconciliation, Miss Lester explained, is to visit countries in conflict, appraising the situation from a perfectly objective viewpoint. The militaristic practices of all countries are equally brutal, says Miss Lester, and no one nation is in a position to condemn another, particularly when the very countries who are shocked at the methods of modern warfare may be supplying the materials which are making that war possible.

"If we are handing them the weapons of war, we are in effect using them," is Miss Lester's view.

Kelly Whistles Saltonstall Tune

While Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly bitterly attacked the announced gubernatorial candidacy of Leverett Saltonstall, Republican, he found the latter's criticism of Gov. Charles Hurley's as a "do-nothing" of sufficient power to use it himself in a campaign speech last night.

As a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, Lieutenant Governor Kelly told members of the Bristol County Democratic Association that Massachusetts would "return to the Republican fold" is a "do-nothing candidate" is nominated by the Democratic Party. He added that apparently Massachusetts Democrats are "all through with a 'do-nothing' Governor."

Mr. Kelly's use of his phrase caused considerable amusement inasmuch as the Lieutenant Governor was indirectly complimenting his 1936 Republican opponent for Lieutenant Governor, who night before last characterized the Governor as a "do-nothing" Chief Executive.

Budget

(Continued from Page 11)

the ground that William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, had testified he could use Federal funds, if necessary, to pay for the trucks already purchased. The Senate Committee put back the truck appropriation by including it in the lump sum addition to the State Highway Maintenance item.

In the General Fund, section of the budget, the Senate Committee added \$33,000 to the State Racing Commission Appropriation of \$100,000. The House had cut \$44,000 from an original \$144,000 Racing Commission proposal by the Governor.

Several minor additions were made in other General Fund items. Debates on the budget will start in the Senate next week. It is anticipated that the Senate will accept several of the Senate Ways and Means Committee recommendations, which will force the budget back to the House for acceptance of the Senate amendments.

Most legislators believe a conference committee will be necessary before the two branches can come to an agreement.

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Every camp has one or more buildings that campers have built. Indeed, making things by hand is a favorite camp occupation. Young boys like to make toys; older boys build model yachts; girls make articles out of leather and metal.



Dancing develops poise, grace and original expression. It is a favorite pastime at many of the girls' camps. Dramatics and music, too, win a great deal of interest . . . at both boys' and girls' camps. Plays and entertainments are given by camp talent.



Paddling a canoe is great sport when it's done with correct form. Campers must pass strict swimming tests before they can become canoeists. All water sports are carried on under the watchful eyes of counselors. Instruction in swimming and diving is provided for all.



Learning the fine points of tennis is easy when you have a good coach. Campers are taught how to make the best of footwork, teamwork, net play, service, volleying, etc. In a short time they are ready to enter the camp tournaments. Hours of pleasure in future years are stored up by the camper who gets a good start in tennis.



Home of four youngsters and their counselor is this cabin in the woods. Spring cot, trunks, and personal treasures comprise the furnishings. Even the youngest camper learns to make his own bed and do his share to keep the cabin tidy. It is not unusual to find in one cabin campers from four or more different states.



Nature study groups roam the woods in search of specimens of plant and animal life. Relics of Indian days are often picked up. Sometimes a group will get up at sunrise to go on a bird walk. Closely allied to nature study is camp craft, which teaches the youngsters to feel at home in the woods.

What a grand time you'd have at a SUMMER CAMP!

Think of it! A whole summer of outdoor days! Scores of things to do each day! And pleasant companions to play with! You could swim to your heart's content . . . play tennis or baseball . . . ride horseback . . . climb a mountain . . . sail a boat . . . or spend a few happy hours in creative activities—making bows and arrows, pottery, leather things, or sketching pretty scenes. At camp there are friendly counselors who understand each camper's needs. If you don't know how to swim, they'll show you how. If you want to learn diving, they'll give you fine pointers. In tennis, riding, boating, and archery there is helpful advice to be had.

Select a Monitor-Advertised Camp. Ask mother and dad to look at the camp advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. These will direct them to camps that are well equipped, well managed and that maintain high standards.

Camps for Boys and Girls are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor Mondays on the Children's Page, and Thursdays on the Young Folks' Page.



Camps for Adults, too!

The carefree, informal atmosphere of the summer camp appeals to many adults. There are good camps advertised in the Monitor offering fine facilities at reasonable prices. Consult the Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising, Tuesdays and Fridays for information on adult camps. In addition, many children's camps open their facilities to adults after the close of their children's season.

Today's Closing Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange

Stocks Decline In Dull Market; Bonds Irregular

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Stocks closed at lower levels in today's market. Occasional attempts were made at rallies after a morning release, but losses running to 2 or more points were widely distributed near the final hour.

The ticker tape died throughout, transfers being at the rate of about 450,000 shares. Hope for co-operation between Government and business was a moderately buoying influence for some financial quarters, but other Wall Street contingents were none too certain the dove of peace would do any real flying in the near future.

Steel and motor issues led the forenoon slide, but these eventually did better. Ralls were resistant throughout, although the majority failed to get out very far in front. On the drooping side, the greater part of the way was U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, General Motors, Chrysler, Western Union, Westinghouse, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Kennecott, Consolidated Edison, American Can, DuPont, Eastman Kodak, Union Carbide and Johns-Manville.

Bond market buying interest lagged today except in scattered corporate issues which moved ahead for fractional gains. Real estate speculative industrial, higher in the early dealings, were barely holding their gains in the final hour. U. S. Governments were in moderate supply at slightly lower levels.

Late gainers included Union Pacific 3 1/2, 197 1/2, Northern Pacific 4 1/2, 195 1/2, New York Central 4 1/2, 195 1/2, Warner Brothers 6 1/2, 195 1/2, American Water Works 6 1/2, 195 1/2, Bethlehem Steel 4 1/2, 195 1/2.

On the offside were Nickel Plate 4 1/2, Southern Pacific 4 1/2, 195 1/2, Standard Oil of N. J., 195 1/2, International Hydro Electric 6 1/2, 195 1/2, Italian and Polish loans softened in late trading under light selling.

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Stocks gave up before a slow inflow of selling orders, and the exchange today and losses of fractions to around 3 points were general in late dealings.

Among the losers were American Cyanamid, B. Electric Bond & Share, Acme Wire, American Meter, Gulf Oil and Niagara Hudson Power.

Nehi broke nearly 5 in a thin market.

Table with 4 columns: Company, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes entries for American Cyanamid, B. Electric Bond & Share, Acme Wire, American Meter, Gulf Oil, and Niagara Hudson Power.

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Listed New York Bond
and New York Curb
QuotationsWhitney Losses
Shown by SEC
To Be \$5,662,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchange Commission has estimated the extent to which Richard Whitney & Co. will fail to meet its obligations at \$5,662,000. The personal obligations of Richard Whitney were set at \$3,007,000. This included \$2,897,000 owed to his brother George Whitney, \$100,000 to Alexander Gale and \$100,000 to Mabon & Co. The total failure of Richard Whitney & Co. amounts to \$5,662,000.

The \$5,662,000 covering the net failure of the firm include: Balances due to customers \$652,000, securities legitimately borrowed \$710,000, securities wrongfully used \$452,000, shrinkage of collateral below face value of securities \$416,000, unsecured loans on margin \$300,000 from J. P. Morgan & Co. \$470,000.

There is \$189,000 in cash and \$363,000 in securities still in the firm's possession.

J. P. Lyss, assistant chief accounting investigator, put these figures into the firm's record under questioning by John P. Davidson, counsel for the regional office of the SEC in New York.

Mr. Lyss testified, during the process of trying to determine the true financial condition of the firm, that Mr. Whitney borrowed money for his firm from the New York banks on no other collateral than the stock of two companies which had been three months default.

Mr. Lyss listed \$193 loans on this default collateral as follows: \$50,000 on May 18 from the Corn Exchange Bank; \$75,000 on June 1 from the Marine Midland Trust Company; \$75,000 on June 10 from the National City Bank; \$100,000 on Dec. 20 from the Continental Bank & Trust Company; \$80,000 on Dec. 31, and \$55,000 on Jan. 10 (1938) from the Public National Bank.

While these loans were repaid, said Mr. Lyss, they were repaid by the same "worthless" collateral and mixed with other borrowed or misused collateral and spread around among bank loans still outstanding at the crash.

The year 1925 was the earliest date of "wrongful" pledging of customers' securities, Mr. Lyss declared. At this time he said, Mr. Whitney first wrongfully pledged securities of the estate of George R. Seiden.

The unauthorized pledging of the New York City Club securities, inaugurated by Mr. Whitney in May, 1930, according to Mr. Lyss, simultaneously with his election to the presidency of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Whitney was president of the exchange for five years.

Bank Clearings Off
For the 24th Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings at 22 leading cities in the United States in the week ended April 27 were sharply above the preceding week, but sagged under the corresponding week a year earlier for the twenty-fourth consecutive time, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The April 27 week clearings totaled \$5,379,815,000, a rise of \$620,581,000 over the preceding week, but 3.8 under the like 1937 week.

The latest week's year-to-year decline of only 3.8 per cent was the smallest since last November.

Clearings at New York City in the April 27 week jumped to \$3,574,422,000, a rise of 6.9 per cent over the 1937 week, but 1.9 per cent under the like week of 1937.

For the other cities, excluding New York City, clearings totaled only \$1,805,393,000, a drop of 19.6 per cent under the \$2,244,749,000 for the like 1937 week.

Declines under a year ago appeared at all reporting centers, except New York City. Biggest drops were Detroit 36.3 per cent; Pittsburgh, 35.6; Kansas City, 29.1; Louisville, 27.9; Cincinnati, 25.1; Cleveland, 22.9; Buffalo, 22.2; Chicago, 19.4, and Dallas, 20.0.

Financial Briefs

Robert A. Boyer, of the research department of the Ford Motor Co., told the fourth annual National Chemurgic Council at New York, that the company's research department, after working 18 months, has been able to produce fiber from the protein of the soy bean. Boyer said the objective of this research was to produce an upholstery material for automobiles, but it is another item to the long list of materials that can be used in automobile manufacture and have their source in farm grown raw material.

Colyer, Robinson & Co., Inc. has prepared for distribution a summary of available New Jersey municipal bonds with an added tabulation of one to ten year maturities.

There was more tonnage of seagoing merchant vessels under construction in the United States at the end of 1937 than at any time since the end of the program inaugurated by the 1926 act, according to H. Gerrish Smith, president of the National Council of American Shipbuilders, but only one vessel, the United States Lines luxury ship, was being built for general passenger and cargo freight.

Employment and pay rolls showed gains over the previous year. While shipping construction for 1937 increased over 1936, the recession caused a drop at the end of the year.

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 26: Receipts \$2,866,803; expenditures \$1,753,133; balance \$1,113,670. Customs receipts for the month \$20,617,000. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1, 1937) \$2,050,220,322; expenditures \$1,275,283,251; gross debt \$7,877,718,000; decrease of \$7,037,440 below the previous day; gold assets \$13,856,626,611.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds				Sales in 1900				High	Low	2:00
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)										
Treasury										
Sales in 1900	High	Low	10:50							
2 3/4% 45-49	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '97	102	13 1/4	13 1/4			
2 3/4% 50-54	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '98	102	98	98			
2 3/4% 55-59	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '99	102	99	99			
2 3/4% 60-64	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '00	102	100	100			
2 3/4% 65-69	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '01	102	101	101			
2 3/4% 70-74	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '02	102	102	102			
2 3/4% 75-79	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '03	102	103	103			
2 3/4% 80-84	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '04	102	104	104			
2 3/4% 85-89	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '05	102	105	105			
2 3/4% 90-94	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '06	102	106	106			
2 3/4% 95-99	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '07	102	107	107			
2 3/4% 00-04	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '08	102	108	108			
2 3/4% 05-09	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '09	102	109	109			
2 3/4% 10-14	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '10	102	110	110			
2 3/4% 15-19	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '11	102	111	111			
2 3/4% 20-24	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '12	102	112	112			
2 3/4% 25-29	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '13	102	113	113			
2 3/4% 30-34	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '14	102	114	114			
2 3/4% 35-39	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '15	102	115	115			
2 3/4% 40-44	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '16	102	116	116			
2 3/4% 45-49	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '17	102	117	117			
2 3/4% 50-54	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '18	102	118	118			
2 3/4% 55-59	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '19	102	119	119			
2 3/4% 60-64	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '20	102	120	120			
2 3/4% 65-69	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '21	102	121	121			
2 3/4% 70-74	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '22	102	122	122			
2 3/4% 75-79	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '23	102	123	123			
2 3/4% 80-84	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '24	102	124	124			
2 3/4% 85-89	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '25	102	125	125			
2 3/4% 90-94	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '26	102	126	126			
2 3/4% 95-99	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '27	102	127	127			
2 3/4% 00-04	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '28	102	128	128			
2 3/4% 05-09	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '29	102	129	129			
2 3/4% 10-14	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '30	102	130	130			
2 3/4% 15-19	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '31	102	131	131			
2 3/4% 20-24	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '32	102	132	132			
2 3/4% 25-29	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '33	102	133	133			
2 3/4% 30-34	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '34	102	134	134			
2 3/4% 35-39	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '35	102	135	135			
2 3/4% 40-44	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '36	102	136	136			
2 3/4% 45-49	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '37	102	137	137			
2 3/4% 50-54	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '38	102	138	138			
2 3/4% 55-59	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '39	102	139	139			
2 3/4% 60-64	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '40	102	140	140			
2 3/4% 65-69	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '41	102	141	141			
2 3/4% 70-74	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '42	102	142	142			
2 3/4% 75-79	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '43	102	143	143			
2 3/4% 80-84	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '44	102	144	144			
2 3/4% 85-89	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '45	102	145	145			
2 3/4% 90-94	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '46	102	146	146			
2 3/4% 95-99	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '47	102	147	147			
2 3/4% 00-04	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '48	102	148	148			
2 3/4% 05-09	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '49	102	149	149			
2 3/4% 10-14	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '50	102	150	150			
2 3/4% 15-19	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '51	102	151	151			
2 3/4% 20-24	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '52	102	152	152			
2 3/4% 25-29	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '53	102	153	153			
2 3/4% 30-34	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '54	102	154	154			
2 3/4% 35-39	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '55	102	155	155			
2 3/4% 40-44	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '56	102	156	156			
2 3/4% 45-49	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '57	102	157	157			
2 3/4% 50-54	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '58	102	158	158			
2 3/4% 55-59	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '59	102	159	159			
2 3/4% 60-64	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '60	102	160	160			
2 3/4% 65-69	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '61	102	161	161			
2 3/4% 70-74	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '62	102	162	162			
2 3/4% 75-79	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '63	102	163	163			
2 3/4% 80-84	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '64	102	164	164			
2 3/4% 85-89	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '65	102	165	165			
2 3/4% 90-94	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '66	102	166	166			
2 3/4% 95-99	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '67	102	167	167			
2 3/4% 00-04	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '68	102	168	168			
2 3/4% 05-09	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '69	102	169	169			
2 3/4% 10-14	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '70	102	170	170			
2 3/4% 15-19	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '71	102	171	171			
2 3/4% 20-24	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '72	102	172	172			
2 3/4% 25-29	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '73	102	173	173			
2 3/4% 30-34	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '74	102	174	174			
2 3/4% 35-39	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '75	102	175	175			
2 3/4% 40-44	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '76	102	176	176			
2 3/4% 45-49	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '77	102	177	177			
2 3/4% 50-54	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '78	102	178	178			
2 3/4% 55-59	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '79	102	179	179			
2 3/4% 60-64	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '80	102	180	180			
2 3/4% 65-69	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '81	102	181	181			
2 3/4% 70-74	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '82	102	182	182			
2 3/4% 75-79	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '83	102	183	183			
2 3/4% 80-84	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '84	102	184	184			
2 3/4% 85-89	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '85	102	185	185			
2 3/4% 90-94	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '86	102	186	186			
2 3/4% 95-99	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '87	102	187	187			
2 3/4% 00-04	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '88	102	188	188			
2 3/4% 05-09	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '89	102	189	189			
2 3/4% 10-14	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '90	102	190	190			
2 3/4% 15-19	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '91	102	191	191			
2 3/4% 20-24	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '92	102	192	192			
2 3/4% 25-29	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '93	102	193	193			
2 3/4% 30-34	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '94	102	194	194			
2 3/4% 35-39	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '95	102	195	195			
2 3/4% 40-44	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '96	102	196	196			
2 3/4% 45-49	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '97	102	197	197			
2 3/4% 50-54	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '98	102	198	198			
2 3/4% 55-59	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '99	102	199	199			
2 3/4% 60-64	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '00	102	200	200			
2 3/4% 65-69	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '01	102	201	201			
2 3/4% 70-74	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '02	102	202	202			
2 3/4% 75-79	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '03	102	203	203			
2 3/4% 80-84	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '04	102	204	204			
2 3/4% 85-89	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '05	102	205	205			
2 3/4% 90-94	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '06	102	206	206			
2 3/4% 95-99	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '07	102	207	207			
2 3/4% 00-04	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '08	102	208	208			
2 3/4% 05-09	100.10	100.10	100.10	13 NY 4 1/2% '09	102	209	209			</

Commerce and Finance

Gen. Motors Net In Quarter 14c A Common Share

NEW YORK (P)—General Motors Corp. reported net income of \$8,264,413 for the first quarter of 1938, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 14 cents a share on the common stock. This compares with \$44,864,166, equal to 99 cents on the common, for the corresponding period of 1937.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman, in a financial statement to stockholders, said the sharp decline in general business conditions continued to adversely affect General Motors operations in the first quarter, continuing.

Sales Trend Down
"The trend of business as measured by retail sales to consumers in the United States during the months of January and February was fairly well stabilized with, if anything, a slight trend downward. The improvement in retail sales that normally begins to manifest itself in February and more importantly in March, due to seasonal influence, was not quite as great as would be normally expected on the basis of the January and February levels."

"Briefly expressed, the state of the business declined relatively somewhat further during the quarter, but not importantly."
The present business trend, he added, "does not indicate earnings to the minimum necessary to make the profit participative plan operative."

Inventories consisting of merchandise in dealers' hands as well as raw and finished materials at factories, as of Dec. 31, were "in excess of what was either necessary or desirable in view of the sharply reduced trend evidenced in the corporation's December operations." Mr. Sloan said. Reductions have been made during the first quarter. "Attention is called," Mr. Sloan added, "to the fact that during the past three years it has been the practice of the corporation to carry heavy inventories during the winter of both materials and component parts and, to a reasonable extent, finished merchandise. This policy was established having as its objective the equalization of employment for the corporation's workers."

Pay Roll Drops
During the first quarter, total pay roll disbursement was \$69,755,926, compared with \$100,075,137 for the corresponding period last year. Compared with a normal work week of 40 hours, Mr. Sloan said the work week in the first quarter averaged 23.5 hours.

Net sales for the quarter amounted to \$250,512,587, compared with \$336,849,901 the first quarter of 1937.

The balance sheet on March 31 shows cash and United States Government and other marketable securities of \$167,039,993, compared with \$150,884,012 on Dec. 31, 1937, and \$223,715,706 on March 31, 1937. Net working capital on March 31, last, amounted to \$340,919,918, against \$347,216,116 on Dec. 31, 1937, and \$378,294,268 on March 31, 1937. The net working capital position of March 31, last, reflected the payment in the quarter of \$10,740,788 in common dividends, which were \$81,802.35 in excess of earnings, and expenditures for new construction in excess of depreciation reserves provided, plus certain additional investments in subsidiary operations equivalent to \$3,675,000.

Arkansas Pipeline Corp.
WASHINGTON (P)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has placed a \$1,000,000 valuation on property of the Arkansas Pipeline Corporation used for common carrier purposes. The company, a part of the Cities Service System, operates 64.5 miles of pipeline in Louisiana and Texas.

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THE NEW HAVEN R.R.
Butler Bros. Omits Dividend
CHICAGO (P)—Directors of Butler Brothers, merchandising organization, deferred consideration of dividends on the common stock until later in the year but voted the regular quarterly payment of 37½ cents a share on the preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 12. The common has been on a 60 cents annual dividend basis. Indicated unaudited deficit the first quarter after preferred dividend payments, was \$482,004, compared with a profit of \$160,590, or 14 cents, the corresponding 1937 period.

U. S. 1940 Debt Put At \$41,442,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Lending and spending promises to raise the Federal debt to a new high record of \$41,442,000,000 at the end of the next fiscal year, says Alexander Hamilton Institute.

This figure, however, does not include guaranteed obligations. Such obligations at the end of February amounted to \$4,646,000,000, and a substantial increase is in prospect in view of the new housing program involving from \$2,000,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000.

On the basis of these figures, the total Federal debt will be nearing the \$50,000,000,000 mark by the end of the next fiscal year.

By that time, state and local debts will be in excess of \$20,000,000,000, making a grand total public debt of about \$70,000,000,000. This will represent over 20 per cent of the total national wealth of approximately \$325,000,000,000.

Earnings of 162 Concerns 41 P. C. Under '37 Period

NEW YORK (P)—Net profits of the first 162 companies reporting for the March quarter this year were 41 per cent less than the comparable period in 1937, as earning power crumbled under the impact of sharply curtailed industrial activity.

A compilation by the Associated Press showed these concerns earned \$130,400,000 in the first three months against \$219,000,000 a year ago. Heavy industry—producing goods for use by other manufacturers—was hardest hit by the slump in net income, while companies turning out merchandise for general consumption made the best record.

Oil, food, finance companies and utilities reported the smallest declines from the comparatively high levels prevailing last year. Sharp drops occurred in building equipment, steel, railroad equipment and automobile accessory lines; the last three named showing losses this year compared with substantial profits in 1937.

The following table gives the record by industries, showing the number of companies, net income and per cent decline from the 1937 level:

No. of Companies	Net Income	% Decline
Oil	\$12,800,000	49
Food	13,600,000	49
Chemical	15,800,000	49
Utility	16,100,000	49
Automotive	18,200,000	49
Steel	1,200,000	72
Building Equip.	1,400,000	72
Rail Equip.	1,400,000	72
Auto Access.	600,000	41
Total	130,400,000	41

*Deficit; †Loss compared with profit in 1937.

Bethlehem Steel Gets Big Award

NEW YORK (P)—Bethlehem Steel Corporation has been awarded contracts for approximately 8200 tons of heavy steel for Grand Coulee dam work, reportedly valued in excess of \$1,700,000.

Other contracts awarded to Bethlehem include 4250 tons of reinforcing bars and 1850 tons of sheet piling for U. S. Engineer's office at Los Angeles and 2800 tons of structural steel for a Potomac River bridge at Hancock, Md.

Sets Hearings on Utility Interlocking Directorates

WASHINGTON (P)—The Federal Power Commission announced it has directed 58 officials in three utility holding companies to appear for hearing on interlocking directorate applications.

Hearing on applications of 14 officials in the American Water Works & Electric Company system was set for May 20. Another on the applications of 24 officials in the Associated Gas and Electric system was set for May 27. The third, for 20 officials of the consolidated gas, electric light and power company of Baltimore system was set for June 3.

Each official is holding an interlocking position at present but has been ordered to make further showing that public and private interests are not adversely affected.

ICC to Resume Freight Rate Hearings in July

WASHINGTON (P)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has announced that hearings on its investigation of the general level of freight rates between the North and the South and within the southern territory would be resumed at Buffalo, N. Y., July 12.

At the same time the commission canceled its investigation of interstate class rates within southern territory and between southern and northern territory, but left the way open to resume hearings if the commission desires. The investigation was begun on the commission's initiative.

Butler Bros. Omits Dividend
CHICAGO (P)—Directors of Butler Brothers, merchandising organization, deferred consideration of dividends on the common stock until later in the year but voted the regular quarterly payment of 37½ cents a share on the preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 12. The common has been on a 60 cents annual dividend basis. Indicated unaudited deficit the first quarter after preferred dividend payments, was \$482,004, compared with a profit of \$160,590, or 14 cents, the corresponding 1937 period.

Government Seen More Economical Next Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON, April 28 (P)—Uncle Sam, taking a peep into his checkbook, decided today he will be able to run regular government departments more economically next year.

All the household bills aren't yet, but he calculated, on the basis of what he has spent this year, that he will get along with about 5½ per cent less for customary annual expenses.

The relief problem, however, may send his total living costs far into the red, compared with this year. No relief funds for 1939 have yet been voted, nor have any pump-priming appropriations.

Drop of \$300,000,000

The House has voted to give Uncle Sam \$5,389,895,683 for regular expenditures for the year beginning July 1—about \$300,000,000 less than the same cost him in the current 12 months. Relief costs for both years are excluded.

Five portions of this total have been approved by the Senate and President Roosevelt. The other bills either have not yet gone through the Senate or have not been accepted finally by both chambers. Minor changes may be made in these incomplete bills.

The House trimmed about \$14,000,000 off Jan. 1 estimates of government expenses for the 1939 fiscal year.

All regular appropriation bills at this point are below the budget. But the estimates for non-military activities of the War Department. The House boosted the latter's 1939 total primarily because President Roosevelt suggested a big increase in flood control projects.

Four of the appropriation bills are smaller than for 1938, while the others are larger. Congress made the deepest cut in departmental expenditures by approving \$1,403,683,526 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments—\$172,731,482 less than for this year.

Table of Appropriations
Here is a table of 1939 appropriations compared with 1938 figures: (The totals are those approved by the House except the first five, which the Senate also has passed.)

Treasury-Post Office	1938	1939	Increase Over 1938
District Columbia	\$1,403,683,526	\$1,172,731,482	\$230,952,044
Deficiency (except relief)	28,089,000	1,959,588	26,129,412
Food and Agriculture	130,589,795	2,691,490	127,898,305
Interior Department	446,866,494	20,232,186	426,634,308
Independent Offices	1,475,145,000	106,211,800	1,368,933,200
War Department	125,086,600	6,889,597	118,197,003
Legislative	21,594,481	2,339,244	19,255,237
Justice Department	903,084,524	33,224,316	869,860,208
Non-military War	220,634,725	26,098,662	194,536,063
In addition, Congress appropriated \$39,750,000 for administration of the 1937 Sugar Act.			

*Decrease.

Court Denies State Right to Tax Bank Shares Held by RFC

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (P)—The Maryland effort to levy a tax on bank shares owned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation drew an adverse decision from the Court of Appeals.

It affirmed a lower court decree invalidating the assessment and upheld a federal law exempting the stock from state taxation.

The case came up on the appeal of the State Tax Commission. A decision of the Baltimore Circuit Court, Judge Samuel K. Dennis denied the right of the state to levy a 1936 tax assessment of \$1,000,000 on 50,000 shares of preferred stock of the Baltimore National Bank, held by the RFC.

The Appellate Court, which has been splitting the case since Feb. 10, split 4-3 and was unable to file an opinion as a whole. The following "per curiam" opinion was filed:

"A majority of the judges of this court having agreed in that decision, but for different reasons, the judgment in this case is affirmed, necessarily without an opinion for the court as a body."

The Maryland right to tax the stock began in 1934 when the Tax Commission assessed the stock. The Appellate Court and later Supreme Court affirmed the right of the state to collect the tax. Congress later passed an act specifically exempting RFC stock from taxation by the Federal Government, states, counties or other taxing agencies.

Atlantic Refining Shows Gain in Quarter's Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The Atlantic Refining Company and subsidiary companies have reported a profit of \$2,046,000 for the first quarter of 1938, after interest, depreciation, taxes and other charges, but not including provision for any surplus on undistributed profits. This compares with a profit of \$1,993,000 for the corresponding quarter of 1937.

After provision for dividends on preferred stock, the profit per share on common stock was 71 cents for the first quarter of 1938 as compared with 69 cents for the corresponding period of 1937.

Cement Output, Shipments, Stocks Below a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (P)—The Bureau of Mines reported the Portland cement industry produced 5,879,000 barrels in March, shipped 7,259,000 from mills, and had in stock at the end of the month 22,981,000 barrels. Production and shipments for the month showed decreases of 30.4 and 29 per cent, respectively, as compared with March a year ago. Stocks at mills were 10.3 per cent lower than a year ago.

Jones Tells Bankers How RFC Will Lend to Help Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has asked banks throughout the country to cooperate with the RFC in the broad program of making loans to industry. The letter that Mr. Jones sent to the banks gives details as to the underwriting charges which the corporation has fixed in instances where it contracts to buy from 50 to 90 per cent of a loan at such time as the bank making the loan may request.

The letter, Mr. Jones said, was in effect a proposal that the banks become partners of the RFC in helping to give aid to industry; and if not partners, that they act as agents by forwarding applications of their prospective customers to the government corporation with any comment they may deem pertinent.

Where the RFC makes the entire loan, Mr. Jones said, the interest rate will be 5 per cent but where it participates with banks the rate may be as high as 6 per cent, arrangements to be worked out between the bank and the borrower.

Security to Be Shared

"In participation loans," the letter by Mr. Jones stated, "the security shall be shared proportionately between the bank and the RFC, and repayments made accordingly. Where the bank wishes to carry the entire loan, the RFC will enter into an agreement to buy a specific participation in it without recourse on the bank, and at such time or intervals as may be agreed upon when the loan is made."

"Where we contract to buy not more than 50 per cent of a loan, we will accept 1 per cent per annum on that part of the loan we agree to buy for our take-out agreement. Where the proportion of the loan we contract to buy is more than 50 per cent but not in excess of 75 per cent, our charges will be 1½ per cent per annum, and where it runs above 75 per cent, 2 per cent per annum. In any event, our amortizing charge would come from the interest that the borrower pays, and under no circumstances, should he pay more than 6 per cent per annum."

"In those cases where the bank feels that a loan can be made that it so desired, our purpose is to assure its repayment and will create or maintain employment, but it is of such a character that the bank should not take any participation in it, we will appreciate the bank taking this application also and forwarding it to our agency in its district, with such information about the borrower and the purposes of the loan as it is able to furnish."

Banks to Forward Applications

"At all events, for the convenience of the borrower we would like for banks to take applications from their customers and forward them to our agencies with such information or recommendations as they feel justified in making, whether they take a participation in the loan or not. Loans should be made on maturities that are appropriate to the particular application."

Loans which are in effect for capital purposes should be amortized in accordance with the borrower's projected ability to pay, the letter said.

Revised regulations covering industrial loans by the RFC under a recent legislative amendment outline the type of loans which the corporation is prepared to make, and eligibility and security requirements. These rules include security securities from securities of business enterprises which the RFC would consider purchasing.

"In addition to making loans to business enterprises," the regulations read in this connection, "this corporation is authorized to purchase securities and obligations of business enterprises. The term 'securities' refers to obligations with definite promises to pay and definite maturity dates, and does not include the purchase of stock in a business enterprise."

Investments imposed by law are specified in the regulations, including the provision that all buyers of securities and obligations and all loans shall be made only when, in

Graham-Paige Cuts Automobile Prices

DETROIT (P)—Price reductions to "stimulate business" were announced by Graham-Paige Motors Corp.

Joseph B. Graham, president, said the reductions would range from \$40 to \$92 on the corporation's four models and the extra charge on certain equipment would be discontinued.

"This reduction is being offered to stimulate business," Mr. Graham said.

R. H. Macy Sales Decline 7.7 P. C. Below Year Ago

NEW YORK (P)—Sales of R. H. Macy & Co. up to April 23 of this year were 7.7 per cent below the like period of 1937. Percy S. Straus, president of the large department store, told stockholders at their annual meeting.

Easter business, he said, was "disappointing" but added that post-Easter business has been "slightly more encouraging."

Stewart-Warner Omits Semi-Annual Dividend

CHICAGO (P)—Directors of Stewart-Warner Corporation have taken no action on the dividend due June 1, it was announced. A regular rate of 25 cents semi-annually was established in December, 1935. Stewart-Warner reported first quarter consolidated net deficit of \$215,166 compared with a net profit of \$487,251 in the first quarter of 1937. The company makes automobile accessories, radios and refrigerators.

PWA Seen Having Little Effect In Aiding Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"The chief effect of the administration's recommended \$1,000,000,000 public works program will be to ease the relief problem, rather than to promote business recovery," says Standard Statistics in a survey which points out that the latest program is not greatly different from the WPA which provides relief through small-scale projects. The only essential difference is that a greater proportion of the PWA funds is spent for materials, and its projects are more permanent in nature.

It is generally conceded that the \$1,000,000,000 recommended for public works is the keynote of the President's recovery program, but based on past experience an outlay of these proportions cannot be regarded as a major business bolstering influence. Regardless of how expeditious Congress may be in enacting the program, neither business generally nor any individual industry will experience a sudden and sharp stimulus.

PWA Time Extended

The fact is that, while the Public Works Administration was placed on a liquidating basis a year ago, it has continued to function. The life of this agency was slated to expire on June 30, 1937, but on that date there were a number of projects under way which were far from completion and which involved allocations totaling close to \$1,000,000,000.

It was estimated that about two years would be required to complete the projects and so the life of the PWA was extended for two years, or until June 30, 1939. In other words, the PWA has been going right along, and any new appropriation for public works will not result in a sudden stimulus as it did in 1933.

It is now generally conceded among private authorities that great expenditures of public funds for building are a waste. It has been demonstrated that the actual employment provided is relatively small, and that the public debt is of doubtful value. The heritage of public debt and heavier taxes which results is a definite drawback during the subsequent recovery.

Handling Funds Difficult

Giving recognition to the absolute difficulty involved in securing the pump-priming funds, it seems conservative to estimate that no more than \$500,000,000 of the proposed \$1,000,000,000 special appropriation will actually be spent in the 1938-39 year. This sum, added to the \$619,000,000 already budgeted for public works in that period, gives a total of about \$1,100,000,000, an amount very close to that spent in the 1936-37 year.

An outlay of these proportions could hardly be regarded as a major stimulus to the building industry. Works all over the country, plus the impetus lent by the recovery in private construction, still left building totals at a level only about half of the pre-depression average. It is not likely that private construction will be as active as it was in the past 12 months of the recovery. Certainly, there will be very little in the way of industrial building.

Industrial Output Holding Even Keel

WASHINGTON (P)—Industrial production continued on an even, though low, level throughout March and the first three weeks of April, the Federal Reserve Board reported. The Board's index of production remained at 79 per cent of the 1923-25 average, compared with 118 per cent a year ago.

In individual industries, however, there were a few ups and downs in March. Steel output increased slightly and somewhat more substantial increases were found in the lumber, cement, textile and shoe industries. The output of automobiles, tires and plate glass was approximately unchanged while declines were reported for meat packing, sugar refining, bituminous coal and nonferrous metals.

Factory employment, the board said, declined slightly. The seasonally adjusted index was 81.6 in March, compared to 82.9 in February and 100.9 in March, 1937. Indicating a small increase in hours worked, factory payrolls increased to 73.3 in March compared with 73.2 in the previous month and 101.1 a year ago.

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Communication Rate Increase Is Denied

WASHINGTON (P)—The Federal Communications Commission denied an application by the principal telephone companies for a 15 per cent increase in domestic rates.

Five commissioners voted to deny the increase. Two others favored granting of an increase on a temporary basis for one year.

The commission said it would issue later "an appropriate report and order" denying the petitions for an increase.

Companies which asked for the increase were Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company (California), Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company (Delaware), the Western Union Telegraph Company and R. C. A. Communications, Inc.

Selby Shoe Company Cuts Employees' Wages 10 P. C.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio (P)—The Selby Shoe Company has announced a reduction of 10 per cent in wages for 1,700 of its 2,800 employees. A letter to employees, announcing the cut May 1, blamed competition and predicted that reduced prices in two lines of shoes would result in a larger total income for workers because of better sales.

A meeting of the members of the United Shoe Workers of America, a Communist for Industrial Organization affiliate, has been called for tonight to discuss the decrease.

Cities Service New Stock
NEW YORK, April 28 (P)—The initial sale of Cities Service Company new common stock was made in mid-afternoon trading in the curb exchange today at \$10.25 a share. The last sale in the old stock was at \$1. The new stock was issued to holders of the old at the rate of 1 share of new for each 10 previously held.

Hells Soap Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"The chief effect of the administration's recommended \$1,000,000,000 public works program will be to ease the relief problem, rather than to promote business recovery," says Standard Statistics in a survey which points out that the latest program is not greatly different from the WPA which provides relief through small-scale projects. The only essential difference is that a greater proportion of the PWA funds is spent for materials, and its projects are more permanent in nature.

It is generally conceded that the \$1,000,000,000 recommended for public works is the keynote of the President's recovery program, but based on past experience an outlay of these proportions cannot be regarded as a major business bolstering influence. Regardless of how expeditious Congress may be in enacting the program, neither business generally nor any individual industry will experience a sudden and sharp stimulus.

The fact is that, while the Public Works Administration was placed on a liquidating basis a year ago, it has continued to function. The life of this agency was slated to expire on June 30, 1937, but on that date there were a number of projects under way which were far from completion and which involved allocations totaling close to \$1,000,000,000.

It was estimated that about two years would be required to complete the projects and so the life of the PWA was extended for two years, or until June 30, 1939. In other words, the PWA has been going right along, and any new appropriation for public works will not result in a sudden stimulus as it did in 1933.

Colgate-Palmolive Elects E. H. Little As New President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—E. H. Little has been elected president of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company at the directors' meeting which followed the annual meeting of the stockholders in Jersey City.

Mr. Little, who served as vice-president in charge of sales and advertising since 1933, started out as salesman for the company in 1902. S. Bayard Colgate was re-elected chairman of the board of directors, having assumed the duties of that office in addition to those of the president upon the resignation as chairman of Charles S. Pearce last summer.

The following directors were elected at the annual meeting to serve during the coming year: G. F. Adamson, W. R. Basset, W. Gibson Carey, Jr., Gilbert Colgate, Henry A. Colgate, R. B. Colgate, Russell Colgate, S. Bayard Colgate, J. A. Colgate, E. H. Little, George W. Merck, C. S. Pearce, A. W. Peet, H. W. Remington, Norman F. S. Russell.

Since 1933, Mr. Little, in his position as vice-president in charge of sales and advertising, has been responsible for the rebuilding of the company's sales organization and the reorganizing of its advertising programs. During that period the company's sales volume has steadily risen from its 1933 level of \$62,000,000 to approximately \$100,000,000 in 1937, which is close to the company's peak volume.

Amount of wages paid to steel workers in 1937 was nearly \$600,000,000, against \$731,000,000 in 1929. An average of 513,000 wage earners were employed during the year, which compares with an average of 419,500 in 1929.

Both total wages and employment were at the highest levels in history last year, despite the fact that output was 10 per cent below the tonnage made in 1929. Total wages were 10 per cent above 1929, and the number employed was 22 per cent higher.

Registering of New Securities Lowest In Last Three Years

WASHINGTON (P)—The Securities Commission reported that effective security registrations declined during the first three months of 1938 to the lowest total for any quarter in the past three years.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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DAVE & MURPHY, INC.
Piercing, moving, packing, storage, insurance, 1000 N. Y. St., New York City, N. Y.
MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Piercing, moving, packing, storage, insurance, 1000 N. Y. St., New York City, N. Y.
EAST 100th ST., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

PIANO TUNING

OWEN SPENCER
Piano Tuner and Repairer
Tel. 74-74

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Fresh Cut Flowers
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Munsey Park Antique Shop
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A Gift Box of Our
Delicious Candy
1 lb. box
assorted 88c
Chocolates, bonbons, hard candies
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General Auto Repairs
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Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
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INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

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Cleaning, Remodeling
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Delicious Pastry and Cookies
Orders Taken for
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LUNCHEON, DINNER 5:30 to 8 p. m.
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PARAMOUNT

SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Fitting the Hard-
to-Fit Foot
for 21 Years

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Hardware—Electrical—Plumbing Supplies—
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We Stock Monitor-Advertised Products
Home Cooking and Baking
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House Dresses, Mother's Day
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Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park
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Hair Styling
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Commercial and Society Printing
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When It's a Matter of Good Taste
Serve
Louis Sherry
ICE CREAM
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Good Paper and Paint

Applied by Skilled Workmen
Produce Perfect Results and
Satisfied Customers
JOHN D. G. LE PAGE
150 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon
(Estimates cheerfully given throughout
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YOU CAN OWN A

CORONA TYPEWRITER
for as little as
\$1.00 per week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER
19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and
Carbon Paper for All Machines

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

(Continued)
Skilled Remodeling and
"Certified"
Cold Storage Service
by
Berey
Craftsmen of Reliability in
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OAKWOOD 2554
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T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.

WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
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MATRIX SHOES

Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.
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Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes

John
Petrone, Proprietor
Tel. Oakwood
9161

William J. Fee Coal Co.

COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
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DAIRY PRODUCERS, Inc.

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7-Crany Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
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Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs,
Ice Cream, Broilers
"Owned and Managed Locally"

Leab Meyers

Oldest established Jewellers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassack
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 24 Broadway
"Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.

High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

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national advertisers, phone New Rochelle
6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry

Hairdresser
featuring
Air Cool Hair Drying
New invention of Mr. Henry's,
operated only in this shop. This
new device keeps you cool on the
hottest day and not too
warm on the coldest day!
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 5552
458 Main Street
Bet. North and Locust Ave.

Thinking of Installing an

OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating
the cost of installing a HERMAN
NIELSEN BURNER in your home. 76 years
as fuel merchants we know just as much
about heating equipment. There is no
charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE R. 1000

NEW ROCHELLE

COAL & LUMBER CO.
23 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

Experiments Are Costly!

Our Corset Fitters
Are
Graduate Corsetiers
La Rose Shoppe
626 Main St., New Rochelle
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IT COSTS NO MORE

TO HAVE THE BEST!
For Better Printing
Call N. R. 5111

THE LITTLE PRINT

236 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

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(New Rochelle Furniture Exchange)
UPHOLSTERERS and
DECORATORS
Draperies and Slip Covers
FINE CABINET WORK
Antiques Restored
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CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 10-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
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We Wash Everything

with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL
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Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 8800

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HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
• NETTLETON SHOES
• ARROW SHIRTS
• DOBBS HATS
507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

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THE CAKE BOX
TEA ROOM
Mary A. Nash
FIFTEEN YEARS OF
CONSCIENTIOUS SERVICE
IN NEW ROCHELLE
111 Centre Ave. N. R. 6113

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx
Paradise Beauty Shop
featuring the new
Fredericks Permanent
at \$5.00
20708 (Hicksville)
EUGENE, KILLING
Kilmer Methods
Also Featured
Paradise Beauty Shop
Telephone
for Appointment
Fordham 4-7465
56 East Fordham Road

Florence Corsetry

Our new Spring Foundations and
Brassieres are the most outstanding
models in the Bronx.
250 GRAND CONGOURSE
Near Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.

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House Furnishings, Paints and Sup-
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MAY & SCHAAF CO.
865 Flatbush Ave. BU. 2-7714

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INSURANCE

Retirement Income and
General Insurance
ANGSTREICH & SAWYER
300 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 2-8995

WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1861

Orders Called For and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
Serve meat more often as
prices are lower
810 West 157th Street, New York City
N. Y. Washington Ave.

HARRY P. LANZ

INC.
Diamonds, Watches and
Jewelry
Repairing in our own shop.
SUITE 501 15 MAIDEN LANE
First House of Lanz Founded 1878

PEEKSKILL

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw,
and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers,
Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkbook front

EMMADINE FARMS

INCORPORATED
Uncollected Grade A Milk
in Cream Top Bottles
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON, OGBURN or
CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct
service.

HERMAN GLASSER

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products:
NU-ENAMEL and B. P. & PAINT
General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks,
Philco Radios, Weaver Aluminum,
Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

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Philco Radios, Weaver Aluminum,
Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKY PLATT & CO.
Bragozzo Fashions
Inspired by the painted
sails on the fishing boats
of the Lido.
Exclusive with
Luckey's

Bragozzo Fashions

Inspired by the painted
sails on the fishing boats
of the Lido.
Exclusive with
Luckey's

BRIGHTON PLACE

"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C.—Red Network
8:30 - 9:45 P. M. (E. D. T.)
Monday through Friday

Projan'sky

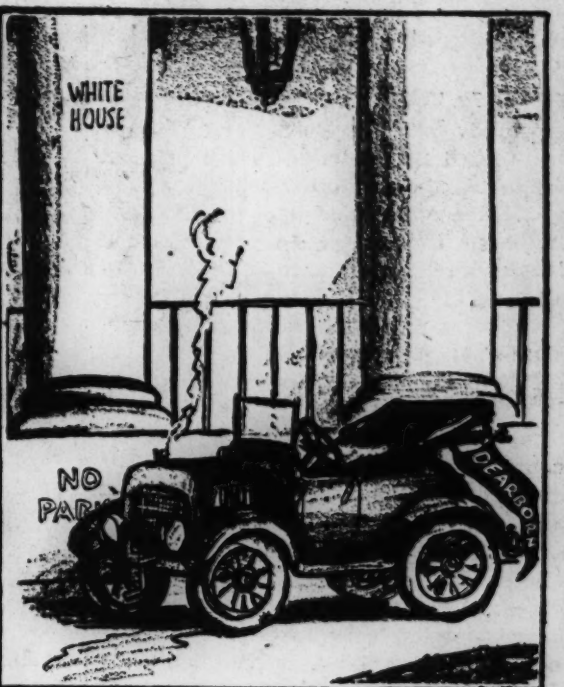
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FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles,
Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations,
Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
"Check Your Hat, Monsieur?"—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
Take Off the Chain—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
Not Doing His Full Share—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Remember, We Both Have to Work—Duffer in Baltimore Sun
Soup's On

Sunbonnet Sue



Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author
of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Considering Bylaw Amendments at Regular or Special Meetings

Question: Our bylaws provide that "bylaws may be amended . . . at any regular business meeting." Another section, however, provides that "any and all business . . . (except the election of new members) may be legally transacted at any business meeting."

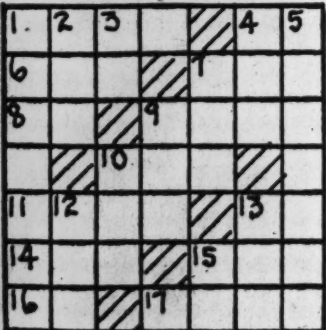
According to the above, some members think that our bylaws may be amended at any business meeting—as, for example, a special meeting called for the purpose, provided requirements of notice are met. Others think they may be amended only at regular annual and semiannual meetings. Does the latter provision above quoted (about transacting any business at any meeting) nullify the former provision about amending bylaws at a regular meeting?

Answer: The first bylaw quoted deals with a specific subject, therefore it has greater authority than the second of the above bylaws quoted, which is of a more general character, although the two seem to conflict.

It is a general parliamentary rule that bylaws may be amended at regular meetings; and Robert recommends that custom for groups meeting regularly twice a year or more (see Robert's Rules of Order, page 270). To set aside that general rule, the bylaws relating to amendments of bylaws should state expressly that they may be amended at special meetings called for the purpose. In my opinion, therefore, the rule above quoted is intended to confirm the general practice rather than to nullify it, and restricts voting on bylaw amendments to regular meetings.

The implied conflict, however, should be corrected. The second bylaw not only conflicts with the rule on bylaw amendments, but doubtless with other rules such as those providing for election of officers. The wording in the parentheses might be changed to "except as otherwise provided in these bylaws" or, even better, it could list by number the sections in the bylaws which are excepted.

Crossword Puzzle



- Across
- Salute.
 - Conjunction.
 - Amaz.
 - Inflection.
 - Musical instrument.
 - Not many.
 - Arise.
 - Person.
 - To sleep.
 - Child.
 - Accomplish.
 - Hit.
- Down
- Weapon.
 - Puss.
 - Push.
 - Possessive pronoun.
 - Abundant.
 - Unconscious.
 - Female of the domestic fowl.
 - Obese.
 - Constellation.
 - Witty saying.
 - Trospition.

Answers Appear Among the Advertisements

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

"Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.

Cryptogram
Today's is a bit harder. The Boston Globe has the following suggestions for amateur gardeners:

PLA BCD E "BEFG HEIJGB."

PKDL BCDLBH EFKDDGJ

OBJGI QOOL RASSETSGR—SKUG

VESGEJOSER, XGSEHCBKOFK,

EBJ VKBGIEIKER?

Five Hidden Cities

This is shared by a Melrose, Mass., reader. The names of 5 cities of the world are hidden in the 6 groups of words below. Each group can be untangled to form the name of a city:

AIR AXE LAND STEM DRAMA

PAT WREN SIR GALE

A CLEAN BORE

Letter Juggling

Here is more letter-juggling. Two different 6-letter words can be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

DELMOS

Daily Anecdote

Within a Fine Thread

In Montagnana, near Padua, about 1100 A. D., lived a poor peasant woman who desired to pay some act of homage to the Empress Bertha. Hearing one day that the ruler was to pass near her home, the woman stationed herself by the roadside; and when the Empress appeared, the peasant rushed forward and presented her the only thing of value that she had, a ball of thread she had woven.

Touched by the simple kindness and generosity of the poor woman, the Empress decreed that she should be granted as much land as the ball of thread would enclose.

In the fullness of her generosity, the woman had made the ball of thread so large, however, that the area of the land proved to be very large. Thus was established the now ancient and noble house of Montagnana.

Find the Numbers

The difference between 2 numbers is 9. Three increased by 5-11 of the smaller of the 2 numbers equals 3-7 of the greater. Find the numbers.

Fun With Antonyms

Ten more words and their antonyms, today, to be paired off:

autocratic	changeable
curious	bold
submissive	democratic
bashful	straight
backward	gentle
immovable	humble
invalid	defiant
harsh	unfriendly
curved	binding
haughty	progressive

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. \$1 is paid for each item accepted.

Wagon Wheels

A young man is making money out of the fact for wagon wheels used for decorative purposes in gardens, along fences, and at doorways. He has assembled a large assortment of wheels from old farm wagons and other vehicles of by-gone days, and displays them on a vacant lot fronting on a busy boulevard.

Although the wheels cost him little in the remote farming sections and blacksmith shops where he salvaged them, he sells them for several dollars each, and finds homeowners glad to pay his price.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

No Trifles

Think naught a trifle, though it small appear;
Small sands the mountain, moments make the year,
And trifles life.

—Young.

Rain on the Blossoms

Oh! banish the tears of children!
Continual rains upon the blossoms are hurtful.

—Richter.

Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn

Monitor Camera Club From E. M. Jordan, Nashville, Tenn.
"But He Got Away"

Quotation for Today

GET out and do something—work, sweat, hike, hump yourself, starve if need be—but dig on and deliver. Then talk if you want to, but the chances are you won't feel so much like it.—JAMES HOWARD KEHLER.

Brevities

Washington Post: Charlie McCarthy has become the No. 1 attraction on the air and Snow White heads the current list of motion pictures in popularity. People are getting tired of people.

Philadelphia Bulletin: New Jersey club women ran a Newark store all one day. Wonder if they're the ones that took the shaving brushes from the men's toilet goods counter and put them on women's hats?

In Lighter Vein

Abreast of the Times
"Is it true that Jones has retired from business?"
"Yes! He made a small fortune selling cushions to sit-down strikers."

Just the Thing
Customer: "I've been appointed a movie censor, and I want to dress appropriately."
Tailor: "Yes, sir, I'll measure you for a cutaway."

Easy
"Did you find it difficult to find a name for your little son?"
"No! Certainly not, for we have only one masculine relative in the family that has a fortune!"—Berlingske Sunday Magazine, Denmark.

Every Pedestrian a Vaulter
"You're safer when you walk on a dark road at night if you carry a white cane."
"I know that, but I just go ahead and make it still safer."
"How do you do that?"
"Carry a white vaulting pole."

Odds and Ends

50-Mile Stockings
There is approximately 50 miles of silk in a silk stocking.

Every State Does Its Share
Every state in the Union produces some raw material that is used in the manufacture of automobiles.

Washington Talk
Washington, D. C., has more telephones in proportion to its population than any other city in the world.

FWA
Enough water to furnish New York City's needs for 62 years could be stored in the dams and reservoirs constructed by the Public Works Administration.

Not Comforting to the Enemy
A man can be perfect—physically and mentally—yet be rejected for enlistment in the army of the United States when his face is characterized by "extreme ugliness."

"Black" Hills
The famed Black Hills of South Dakota aren't black and they aren't hills. They're the highest of all mountains between the Atlantic and the Rockies; and they're green from forest pine, blue from spruce, and gray from granite formations.

Not An Oasis
"Joan, darling, you are a veritable oasis in the desert!"
"No, Jack, I'm not as green as all that!"—Australian Life.

Turning the Corner
"House-to-house business seems to be picking up. Did you land any orders today?"
"No sir, but I found several places where they talked to me without hooking the screen."—Atlanta Two Bells.

The Law Of Gravity?
"What comes down faster than wood?"
"Stone."
"Faster than stone?"
"Faster than iron?"
"Sticks."

Try It Sometime
The professor was straphanging in a tram. His other arm clasped half-a-dozen bundles, while he swayed to and fro. Slowly his face took on a look of apprehension.

"Can I help you, sir?" asked the conductor.

"Yes," said the professor with relief. "Hold on to this strap while I get my fare out!"—Pearson's.

Test a Minute

Some of the hats this season are positively ridiculous!

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Dog Catcher's Ball

Council Bluffs, Iowa

Sunny hours for many a child and his pet have resulted from a unique plan adopted here for the first time this spring, and sponsored by Chris Christensen, in charge of the city's Dog Pound.

Chris had seen too many children pleading to keep their dogs, when they were unable to secure money to buy the necessary tag which would allow the pets their freedom. He had had too many youngsters offer such precious possessions as their bicycles or their prize collection of marbles as security, if only a license could be issued for their pet. So he planned a Dog Catcher's Ball, the proceeds of which should go to buy licenses for pets of deserving children whose parents could not afford to purchase them.

The ball amply proved that Poundmaster Christensen's faith in human kindness was well founded. Not only was the ball well attended and well supported by local persons, but its proceeds were greatly increased by people from all over the United States who, having heard of the unique enterprise, sent in contributions to the fund. Mail orders for tickets to the ball were received from both the East and the West Coasts and from as far south as the Gulf of Mexico.

The result of this excellent support was, at the moment, a number of joyful and thankful children whose dogs were freed; and its results in the future will be many more happy children, as long as the funds last. When they run out, another Dog Catcher's Ball will start the joy bells ringing all over again!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1938

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Third Party

THE La Follette brothers—Philip, Governor of Wisconsin, and Robert, United States Senator—are political realists. While most other political leaders are still hinging their plans on President Roosevelt, the La Follettes are looking to issues more important than any personality.

Calling a national meeting of Progressives at Madison, they confirm earlier indications that they do not expect decisive leadership from Mr. Roosevelt henceforth. They believe apparently that he has lost control of the Democratic Party and will neither be a candidate nor name the candidate in 1940.

That view would explain what has appeared inexplicable to many political observers for three weeks—the Wisconsin Progressives' vote against the Reorganization Bill. Progressives defeated the President on that vote-of-confidence test. They did so either because he would not go farther with them in face of a popular swing to the right or because they felt he would not be able to carry his party even should he seek to go along a progressive course.

So far there is much to support the La Follette calculations. Nor is this move necessarily one dictated wholly by ambition. Governor La Follette apparently believes that he could end unemployment in America. Any man who sincerely holds such a belief has a mission. No issue is bigger than that of adjusting the American economy so that it will find full employment for men and money and produce the national income possible under a right adjustment.

Also the sons of the old Wisconsin war horse who got nearly 5,000,000 votes for President in 1924 are inheritors of Progressive ideals which they have every right to promote by the means they consider most feasible. They may be entirely correct in thinking that they can now go farther without President Roosevelt and some of his unprogressive political encumbrances than they can with him. Whether they can form a Progressive party of national importance before 1940 is a different question.

There are manifest difficulties about uniting western farm groups with eastern labor organizations. Mayor La Guardia may have a few things to say. And in any case the task of organizing a third party is always onerous in the United States. But it should be remembered that the La Follettes are not necessarily figuring on 1940 or even on the Presidency. They may be more interested in issues and willing to let the issues decide.

A New Reform in India

MERITORIOUS endeavor to remedy a century-and-a-half-old blunder lies behind an announcement recently made by the India Office in London. This announcement is of the lending by the British Government of the services of Sir Francis Lewis Floud, a highly qualified British agricultural expert, to conduct an inquiry on behalf of the newly constituted democratic administration of Bengal into the land revenue and land tenure system of that province.

Bengal is a rich, rice-growing riverine plain, considerably larger than England and with 50,000,000 inhabitants, the great majority of whom are cultivators of the soil. The blunder, which the Government now hopes to rectify, dates from the year 1793, when the "Permanent Settlement" was adopted.

This system came into force because British rulers of Bengal, faced with the problem of raising enough revenue to pay for the governing of the province, endeavored to do so by forming an Indian squirearchy on United Kingdom lines. For this purpose Lord Cornwallis, the then Governor General, entered into a bargain with the tax collectors he found there under which he sold to them in perpetuity the whole of the land of the province in exchange for fixed annual payments of a somewhat higher total amount than that which they had previously collected for the Government. The immediate financial needs of the administration were thus met. But the cost was terrific. Not only was revenue sacrificed in the long run, but there resulted permanent hardship to the cultivators.

The revenue suffered because under British rule the value of the land subsequently multiplied itself many times over while the contribution it made to the Government remained to a large extent fixed. The cultivators were hurt because the ex-taxgatherers proved exceedingly grasping landlords.

Such popular discontent arose in the century which followed the arrangement that laws had to be passed in 1859, 1885, and 1898, progressively limiting the powers of the landlords.

Up to the present, opposition has defeated all attempts that have been made to reform the system fundamentally. Proposals for such reform are now to be made by a committee over which Sir Francis is to preside. The task is no easy one. But the existing system has proved so unsatisfactory that good will should wait upon this new effort to attain long-entrenched proprietary rights with the everyday welfare of the masses.

Shining Up an Axis

SINCE Britain and France already have a military understanding probably closer than that which they shared in 1914, the meeting of British and French statesmen in London now promises to fill in with more specific commitments than have heretofore been possible the general outlines of British-French joint policy in Europe.

At last France is regarded by Britain as having a Government with which more than temporary understandings can be reached. With Premier Daladier at its head, and a more conservative flavor in its Cabinet, France is expected to comply without hesitancy with Britain's wish to recognize the Italian Empire as a first step in extending the London-Paris axis to Rome. Likewise the new French Government will have fewer scruples than the Popular Front Cabinet necessarily entertained over the outcome of Spain's war.

But one question that even the advent of a more tractable Government in France has not settled for the British is the question of Czechoslovakia. This is thrust forcibly on world attention just at the moment when the French Premier arrives with his Foreign Minister, M. Bonnet, in London. Pressure for union between the Germanic people in the Sudeten section of Czechoslovakia and National Socialist Germany has been intensified in the last few days by the speech of Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German Party leader, and by the repercussions in Prague and Berlin.

French pledges to the Czechoslovakian Government appear to have been renewed rather than modified, while Britain's interest in the independence of the Slavic democracy is still loosely defined. No doubt the discussions at London are intended to dispel, among other things, the mists that obscure clear vision along the democratic axis.

History That Isn't Bunk

WHEN Henry Ford in an unguarded moment some years ago expostulated that "History is bunk!" he brought down on his head the censures and chidings of editors, patriots and savants. But now comes confirmation of that sentiment from H. G. Wells, so well known for his "Outline of History." Mr. Wells, apparently in a mood of disillusionment over the League of Nations, is reported to have told an English audience he agreed with the Ford remark.

The motor manufacturer, it may be recalled, explained that what he meant was that the way most history was taught made it little better than buncombe—the implication being that too much of written history deals with wars and destruction, and too little with the folkways and constructive activities of mankind. It is a coincidence that the British author's support should come at a time when Mr. Ford has participated in a conference with President Roosevelt which may write a paragraph of the kind of productive history in which he believes.

History has indeed too often and too largely concerned itself with the disagreements, antagonisms and conflicts of mankind and has not always stopped to note when they agreed or got together for helpful purposes. If the meeting of the Roosevelt and the Ford points of view should result in putting thousands of men to work, that would be a very wholesome kind of history. And even in the international field which pains Mr. Wells, it is not impossible—as shown in a certain wry way by the Anglo-Italian agreement—for a bridging of gaps to take place that will bring world co-operation nearer and prove diplomatic history need not all be "bunk."

Budgetary Priming

ALFRED M. LANDON'S response to the pump-priming program is what one would expect from the man who balanced the Kansas budget in the lean years of the 1929 depression. He sees in the open-end budget an invitation to inflation. "Only if accompanying taxes are levied," he says, "can its momentum be held in check." In this sentence the 1936 Republican candidate for the Presidency speaks in the accents of a former Franklin D. Roosevelt. For it was Mr. Roosevelt who once said that liberal governments are most often wrecked on the rocks of a loose fiscal policy.

Inflation is a word that has been bandied about so much in recent years that many people by this time must have come to think of it as what Bentham called an impostor term. Definitions are still puzzling. It can perhaps be explained best as a phenomenon of rapidly rising prices.

The last dose of pump-priming did not invite such inflation. What happened was that the new water induced an activity of its own which collapsed as soon as the new water tapered off into a trickle. It failed to speed up the money already in circulation or to stimulate fresh investment on anything like a normal scale. Many people still preferred to keep their money in cash instead of putting it into property or goods. The pressure toward inflation, in short, ended in a reaction to deflation.

There is no sure way of telling how the second experiment will turn out. But Mr. Landon, on the basis of precedent, is right in implying that the balancing of the budget might itself prove a rival "starter" of real recovery. The assurance that the national finances were being handled with responsibility might persuade people again to spend normally.

Puppeteer's Guide Book News of the Day

HOW it comes about that this sophisticated age of realistic drama and earthy poetry confesses a taste for the entirely fanciful medium of the puppet show is not quite self-evident. Audiences that will exact the last unit of machine-age efficiency from a play by human performers will contentedly watch the crudest efforts of the puppeteer. Perhaps it is the very refusal of the dolls to conform to any laws known to the public—or to their indispensable mentors the dramatic critics—that gives them an interest born of irresponsibility and special privilege.

One would scarcely compare this modern interest in puppets with the romantic devotion to the little shows on the Russian steppes or in the narrow streets of Palermo, nor with the literary enthusiasm associated with the marionettes manipulated by Goethe or George Sand. Probably it is too recent an interest to identify itself with any phase of the national life. Should it prove durable, it is capable of development in interesting directions. For the present it seems to be to a considerable extent a matter of performer-interest—the audiences being thickly sprinkled with prospective puppeteers eager to try their hand at a show of their own.

This widespread performer interest is evidenced in the popularity of books telling how it is all done. C. Edmund Rossbach's *MAKING MARIONETTES* (New York: Harcourt Brace, \$2.50) is one of those irresistible handbooks that in their first few pages conjure up in the reader's imagination visions of fascinating achievements of puppet showmanship. It is one of the complete things of its kind on the manufacture of the marionette, omitting no detail from the latest tricks in wax modeling or the proper tint of peach bloom for the heroine's dimpled cheeks to the mechanism for Alice's elongated neck and Rumpelstiltskin's habit of flying apart in a rage.

How nearly your show, when made, approaches the vision that Mr. Rossbach's book raises in you depends entirely on yourself. The art of marionettes, unlike most other arts, gives you immediate encouragement. It yields results from the moment the amateur says to himself cheerily, like Mr. Rossbach, "Let's begin," and so pulls out his jack-knife and starts whittling away on the first foot or forearm of the first doll.

But the difference in number between those who say "let's begin" and those who have a complete show to offer is so considerable as to give fair warning that the farther you proceed the more time, perseverance, and talent are called for.

Like all arts, the art of puppetry demands that you give yourself to it, and the more you give the more it yields to you in return. Mr. Rossbach can only start you on the way and you could not have a better starter.

H. J. S.

North . . . South . . . East . . . West

In the Corn Belt

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE may be more picturesque regions in Uncle Sam's broad domain than those embraced in the great corn belt of the Middle West, but there certainly are none which offer a more gratifying picture of plenty and security. In the northerly reaches of that vast empire there has been a recent and somewhat tardy awakening to the realization that planting time has come again. The revival of activity there is unhurried and deliberate. Diversification of crops has leveled out the busy season on the farms of the central areas, and the work of the master farmer and his sons has become better organized and more orderly than in the years before corn was king.

But King Corn has yielded a fraction of its empire. Its concessions have been those made to convenience rather than necessity. The modern farmer has discovered that in his own dairy and stock pens his corn crop can be profitably utilized without transporting its vast bulk to railroads and steamboats to be carried to distant markets or to distilleries.

In much less than a century in the United States, the corn patch on the hilly New England farm has expanded into a corn empire in the states adjacent to the Great Lakes and west of the Mississippi River. But the development was at first slow and more or less experimental. Corn was not a commercially profitable crop in the years when wheat grew in abundance on the farms of Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. Corn then was a by-product. The small fields devoted to it were planted and cultivated by the man or boy with the hoe. There were few cattle on the western farms of the '70's and early '80's of the last century. Pigs and chickens were the chief beneficiaries of a sometimes meager bounty. Dobbins and his mate chose oats, and gladly supplied the motive power which conveyed the wheat-laden wagons to mills and warehouses.

But the rich lands gradually failed to return the expected quota of wheat. It was not a calamity, as was afterward apparent, because in the years preceding 1880 the vast prairies of the Red River Valley and what is now the Dakotas had fallen under the migrating plow. Then there came the subjugation of the prairie country of central and mid-western Canada. Wheat had deserted the Mississippi and Lake regions and yielded

its sovereignty to corn and cattle, pigs and chickens.

It can be said of the farmers of these older regions that they are resourceful, industrious and adaptable. The failure of wheat at first seemed a disaster. But it was not. As productive units, their tillable acres are more valuable now than in years when wheat was the chief crop and the sole source of revenue. If it were possible to relieve the western farmer of a part of his burden of taxes he would be found to be far more prosperous and forehanded than were his forebears of a generation or two generations past. He sends or carries some of his products to market every week of the year. Taking a leaf from the manufacturer and jobber and retailer, he "turns" his money a dozen times a year. And no one need tell him how to do it or how it should be done.

In the early days of May, in the northern country, the corn farmer prepares for the planting of his fields. The hoe and the shoulder seed-bag have faded from the picture. Motor-driven or horse-drawn implements prepare the soil and plant the seeds. One man, with such equipment, can do the work of a score of men and boys. I imagine the rows do not seem half as long as they seemed in an earlier day. And yet it may be that some of the homely romance of farming has gone as a way has been made for modern innovations. I wonder if the old rules and customs prevail. When, according to the revised formula, is the time to plant? The rule on the Wisconsin farm was to wait until the new oak leaves were the size of a squirrel's foot.

The owner of a prairie farm in those days was happy in his possessions. As a boy on a hilly New York State or Vermont farm he had experienced the hardships of plowing stony fields and steep hillside patches. Under the western sun his plow cut a furrow a half-mile long without a break or interruption. He had found a new freedom and new opportunities. As the record of his accomplishments is studied it is agreed that he and his neighbors made the most of those opportunities. The seeds of the homely culture carried by them into their new homes bore rich and lasting fruit.

Come along to the corn country in July or August and see what has been wrought there. You will be convinced that the tiny oak leaves and the squirrel's foot were safe guides to follow.

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A Break in the Clouds



Pages From an Album

XI—André Gide

IT MAY be that I have the knack of meeting people "off duty." When I look over the long list of acquaintances, casual or intimate, I have made in the course of a varied career, I am struck by the relative rareness of formal meetings, the large proportion of unconventional encounters. Thus when I think of André Gide, who has probably had more influence over the younger generation on the Continent of Europe than any other living writer, I see him sitting on the floor, drolly holding one end of a stick of which I held the other end, while a conjurer performed his trivial tricks in a Paris salon.

Nevertheless this rather undignified picture of an elderly gentleman making himself socially agreeable, must be corrected by other more orthodox portraits. Yet for none of them, careless or "correct," did he ever appear to be posing. He used to come to the gatherings at Adrienne Monier's bookshop, in which writers read to each other unpublished

works which we believed to be of vast importance.

Now Gide was, of all those who congregated in that overcrowded and overheated little room, the simplest, the most sincere. There was never the smallest sign of affectation. He did not, though he was our senior, seek to attract attention to himself. On the contrary, he was always remarkably self-effacing, shrinking from flattery or effusiveness. There is, indeed, in him a certain conscious humility which is the mark of his Calvinism. If he is severe and disciplined in his thought, he is indulgent and pleasant, even to the point of helping conjurers, in his "off" hours.

Intellectual European youth, which sits at the feet of Gide, has been perturbed at his recent double evolution. First he was "converted" to Communism. The influence of this revelation was enormous. Only those who come into contact with the young men and women of those countries which are touched by French culture can appreciate the impulsion he gave to Russian policy and doctrine. Then he visited Russia and was inevitably and promptly disillusioned by what he saw. He honestly recorded his impressions. They were received with dismay or jubilation and have been exploited to the full against Communism.

Economists have always understood that the social enthusiasms of the artist, insufficiently acquainted with the foundations of the state, may become a danger for the very regime he advocates. Plato was perhaps right in excluding the poet from his Republic. The emotions working in the void of ignorance cannot arrive at the truth. So while Russian propagandists made use of Gide, they always accepted him cautiously. Anti-Russian propagandists would do well to exercise equal prudence in serving themselves of his later pronouncements.

The door of Gide is freely opened to the genuine inquirer. Not long ago, in a two-hours conversation, he made a striking "confession" to a friend of mine from Danubian Europe: "For years I believed that moral problems must take precedence over social problems. I believed that each single person was more important than the whole of humanity. But afterwards I came to the conclusion that the salvation of the individual depended on the salvation of society. Now I feel that personal and social problems are bound up together, and that no progress is possible in one domain without corresponding progress in the other. Precisely how is this parallelism of progress to be realized?"

In such manner Gide expresses himself, seeking earnestly the words in which he shall convey his thought and putting more questions than he can pretend to answer. And his thought he is always endeavoring to purify, to clarify, to render more exact. My own associations with Gide have perhaps been too fugitive to give much value to my testimony, but younger men like François Mauriac, who is poles apart from Gide, have well affirmed: "He has helped us all to know ourselves. His work, for our generation, is a landmark by which we may recognize where we stand."

So if I cannot forget a smiling Gide sitting on the floor, obeying the commands of a conjurer—a human simple Gide without pretension or pose—I like also to think of him in serious mood, his hand spread in a favorite gesture across his high forehead, his reflective eyes turned inwards, intently fixed, as it were, on some interior scene, his mobile lips slowly framing phrases which, devoid of literary artifice, by their sincerity and finality are cast in the evangelical mold which he loves.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

The Wide Horizon

Protecting Installment Buyers

By Eyre Sandford Carter

LONDON

THERE are many homes today which would not be so well-equipped as they are had it not been for easy payment purchase or installment buying, as it is often called in Britain. Yet, like many another human invention, this system has been abused. In the effort to prevent the exploitation of the ignorant by the selfish, the British Parliament is considering a Hire Purchase Bill, which will, it is hoped, afford a considerable measure of protection to those who need it.

One of the difficulties at present is that in many stores dealing in furniture, radio sets and similar articles, almost wholly sold on the installment plan, it is virtually impossible for the buyer to find out what rate of interest he is being charged, or to compare one store with another. If this information is elicited, the rate is usually found to vary between 10 and 30 per cent per annum or even more. The bill proposes to make it obligatory for every article to bear a "cash price," and for this to be stated on the hire-purchase agreement, so that buyers can "shop around" and compare one dealer's terms with another's.

Many a buyer who has signed gaily on the dotted line has not realized until too late what he has let himself in for. Perhaps he has been unable to keep up his payments and he may have offered to return the article—possibly in quite a good condition—only to be told, in effect: "No, your agreement does not allow for this; it's your money we want and we will take nothing else." The bill would insure that if a certain proportion of the total price (normally one-third or one-half) is paid, together with any arrears due, a hire-purchaser may cancel his agreement on giving up the goods, due allowance being made for fair wear and tear.

In future, the buyer would be entitled to have a copy of his agreement, and even to get another if he loses the first, so that he may always know just what he has contracted for. This may sound elementary, but in the vast majority of cases at present agreements are signed by workers (or their wives) who have not had the training to enable them to understand the legal verbiage used in the agreement forms, and they cannot even get expert advice if they need it, because the only copy is in the hands of the seller.

It is obviously unjust that someone who has fallen into arrears with his payments on a hire-purchase agreement should not be able to get the same help through a court of law as any other debtor. In Britain judges have wide discretion in making terms which are fair to both buyer and seller in the circumstances, but the great majority of hire-purchasers do not realize this, and submit to a threat of prosecution or seizure of the goods on terms dictated by the seller. The bill would provide that every agreement or claim for payment must show in clear type a statement that within seven days after receiving the notice of claim a buyer who has paid more than one-third of the installments may apply to a court of law to settle the terms on which the remainder of his payments are to be made.

One of the most flagrant abuses in the present state of affairs is that a purchaser may have practically completed his payments, and then, owing to a "temporary financial embarrassment," as Mr. Micawber of Dickens fame, used to say, may find that his agreement allows the purchaser to retake possession of all the goods in question, perhaps amounting to almost the whole of the furniture in the house, and having a value far greater than the outstanding payments. In future, if one-third or more of the purchase price has been paid, the seller must inform the buyer precisely what condition of the agreement has not been kept and must allow him seven days in which to make it good. During that time, as already explained, the buyer may apply to a court of law for help in adjusting the agreement, and while the matter is pending the seller may not retake possession of the goods. Conversely, the seller is protected against the purchaser making a "moonlight flit" with the goods before the case is decided.

Hire-purchasers have had another grievance. It has not infrequently happened that a person, say, in London, bought a radio set from a near-by dealer, but when he fell behind with his payments discovered that his agreement (though he did not realize it) was with a financing company in Manchester or Glasgow. This company can go to their local court of law and obtain judgment against the purchaser simply because the latter cannot afford the railway fare. The path to a local court, which now would become open to the buyer, is a smoother one than when a long journey is involved.

The bill offers substantial assistance to the small man (it would only apply to agreements for goods of less than £100 total value). At the same time the prevention of exploitation would help and not hinder legitimate trading. Doubtless for this reason the bill which has been introduced into Parliament by a private member, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, has met with approval from those of varying political views and will not, apparently, be opposed at all, so that its passage into law should be speedy.